Weather
Cold, rainy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.1 and the minimum 41.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.4 and 46.0.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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FRANCE AND BRITAIN ACCEPT U. S. TREATY RESERVATIONS

MEXICO TOPIC AT CONCLAVE OF PRESIDENT AND SENATORS

Wilson Says Conditions Too Serious To Warrant Hasty Action

NO DECISION YET

Fail To Present Fuller Report On Charges Against Carranza

JENKINS RELEASED

Washington Is Notified U.S. Consular Agent Has Been Freed

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, December 3.—Senators Fall and Hitchcock who were delegated to confer with President Wilson regarding the Mexican crisis and also report whether the President by reason of his illness was unable to exercise his duties.

After forty-five minutes conference at the White House it was agreed that President Wilson was in touch with recent developments and mentally keen enough to form judgments on the questions confronting the nation.

President Wilson said that too many serious conditions were involved in the Mexican situation to warrant hasty action.

DECISION WITHHELD

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Washington, (by wireless) undated.—President Wilson has conferred with Senators Fall and Hitchcock concerning the Mexican situation. The President reserved judgment until he could examine the evidence submitted by Senator Fall on which the Senator based his charges that the Mexican Ambassador and Consuls in the United States had been distributing Red propaganda in the United States. The conference lasted an hour.

Senator Fall announced that he was entirely satisfied with the President's condition and with his ability to handle the Mexican situation. The Conference was held in President Wilson's sick-room. The President being propped up in bed.

Upon his return to the Capital Senator Fall conferred with a number of Republican Senators, telling them that mentally President Wilson was capable of handling any question that came before him and that physically he was in better condition than the Senator had expected to find him.

Washington Gets Notice That Jenkins Is Free

Washington, (by wireless) undated.—The United States Embassy at Mexico City has notified the State Department that the American Consular Agent at Puebla Mr. William Jenkins has been set free having been released from the prison where he had been held pending his trial on the charge of giving false information regarding his abduction by bandits in October.

CHINESE MAKE PLEA

San Francisco, (by wireless) undated.—A Chinese delegation has left for Washington to ask for the assistance of the American Government in obtaining protection for over 5,000 Chinese living in the State of Sonora, Mexico, who are in danger of being massacred and having their property confiscated because of the inability of the Carranza Government to protect them.

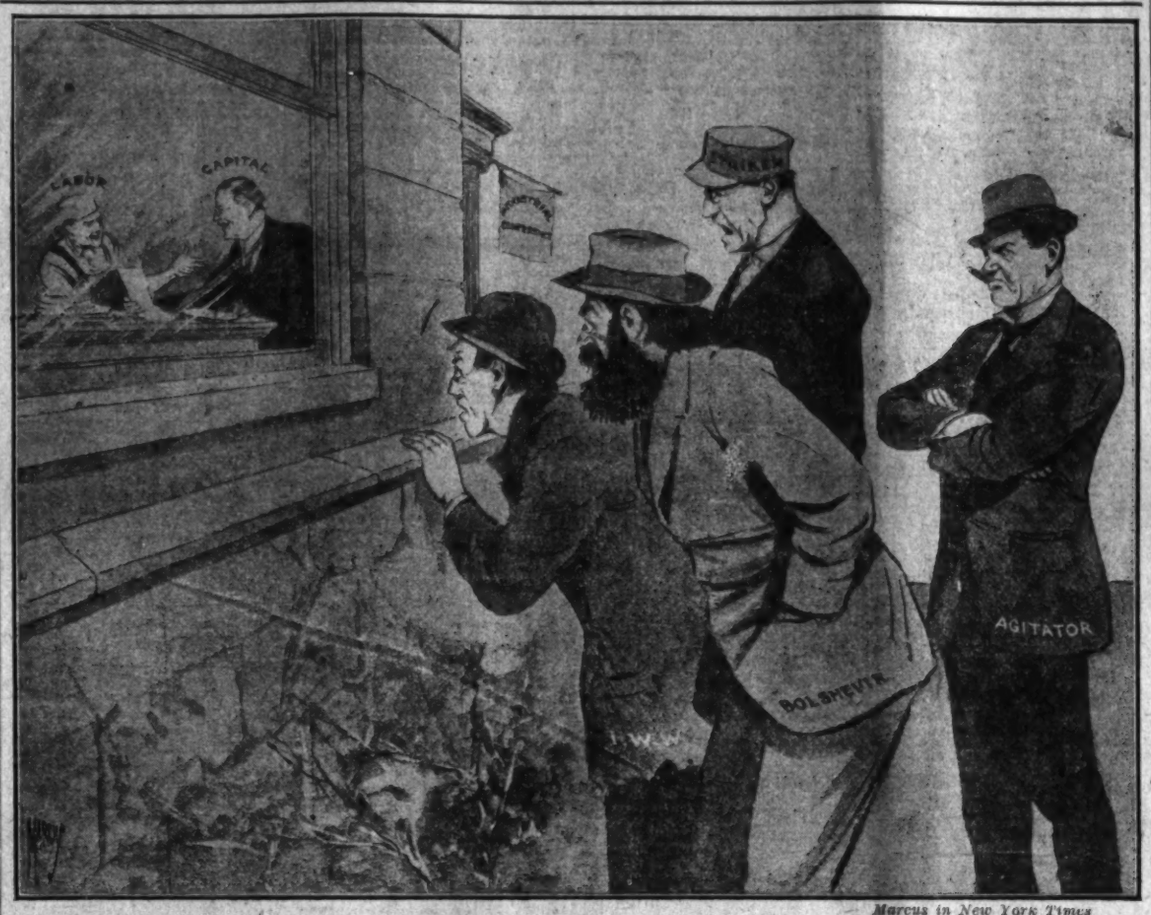
The Governor of Sonora recently served a notice on Chinese merchants and workmen announcing that their property would be confiscated if they did not leave within a certain number of days.

China Ready To Join League Says Peking Professor At Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 8.—Dr. Wang Chih-ping, Professor of Law at Peking University, interviewed in Paris after the Conference on the League of Nations at Brussels, asserted that China was ready to join the League provided that all nations were allowed the same rights.

-:- 'If They Get Together Its Our Finish' -:-



Marcus in New York Times

COALITION'S WORK IS REVIEWED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Lloyd George Tells Liberals He Regrets Separation From Party

SEES WARNING IN AMERICA

National Unity As Necessary Now, He Says, As It Was During War

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 4.—Mr. Lloyd George in a speech at the Manchester Reform club, addressing the gathering as Fellow Liberals, pointed out that the conditions within the Liberal Party had been distressing for the past three years. His separation from the party had pained him deeply, he said, but reasons affecting the whole country had made a split imperative, though there was no disagreement on questions of principle.

He had done his utmost he averred, to avert a split but he would have been a traitor if he had acted otherwise than he did, because he had believed that unless a new spirit were imparted into the war the Allied cause would be lost.

The continuance of national unity, Mr. Lloyd George went on, was still as necessary as during the war and party conflict should not yet be resumed.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that he had never in his whole life quarelled with Mr. Asquith and he would never utter a word of unkindness against him.

Party strife in America had resulted in jeopardising peace, and endangering the League of Nations in the country which took the most prominent part to promote it, he asserted, and asked was not this a warning. "We were not through the woods," said he and declared Germany thought she was able to take advantage of the differences in America. The Prime Minister declared that he was a free trader. Proceeding, he outlined the legislation passed by the coalition as evidence of what a so-called reactionary Government had done for progress.

He said he hoped that the Government would also make a successful contribution to the Irish question. He pointed out that the Unionists were prepared to make great sacrifices in order to preserve national unity. It was useless to discuss problems of Irish liberty when crime and anarchy were rampant he declared. The Government had been asked to divide the nation in the face of vigilant enemy, he charged.

Reign Of Terror Follows Reds' Occupation Of Omsk

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Irkutsk, December 10.—M. Cherniakoff, an engineer, who has arrived here from Omsk where he spent a week under the Bolsheviks, gives the following account of Red rule in the late Siberian Capital. He says that as soon as the Reds occupied Omsk they instituted a house to house search. All officers had to register and those who refused to join the Red army were shot on the spot. Any one who dared to ask a night raiding party to show their papers authorising the raid, was shot. All passports had to be vised by the Bolshevik authorities and any failure to comply with this order was punished by immediate execution. The prices of all articles increased by 100 to 200 percent, almost immediately the Reds had taken the city. M. Cherniakoff added that General Evert, the well known general of the old regime, was in command of the Red army.

Can't Dismiss Our Army, Haven't Got The Money Claim Northern Tuchuns

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Dec. 9.—The plans for the disbandement of this country's superfluous troops, while regarded as admirable in conception and detail, are not making much progress, and there is little hope here that any large number of soldiers will be freed for other work before peace with the South has become an established fact. Both the Southern and the Northern army factions have a natural distrust of one another's motives that makes the disarmament of even twenty percent of the troops difficult to realise, and this difficulty is further accentuated by the jealousy, suspicion and fear that military leaders who are nominally on the same side feel for one another.

The Northern Tuchuns, in particular, while professing the best intentions and submitting many reports on disbandment, are watching each other carefully, and every one of them has an excuse when the time comes around for him to show how many men he has already dismissed. The main reason advanced for failure to disband troops is lack of funds, the Tuchuns saying that they cannot let their soldiers go unpaid and without the means of making a living elsewhere. This lack of the wherewithal to carry out the disbandment plan, coupled with a desire on the part of each Tuchun to wait until the next man has done something definite, is holding matters up considerably and making the position of the Government more difficult every day.

The Government hopes, however, that the conclusion of peace with the South will not only render the maintenance of a large force unnecessary in the eyes of all but that it will also have the logical result of putting the country in a position to obtain funds for its disbandment and other constructive schemes. And in the meantime the Premier and his friends are going ahead as best they can to push forward the plan for disbandment and reduce the army as much as possible before peace with the South has been concluded. Desperate attempts are being made to provide the Tuchuns with at least a small part of the funds they require for paying off some of their superfluous troops, and there are constant negotiations with the provincial military leaders with a view to persuading them to set aside their jealousies and get ahead with the business in hand.

SUBMARINE CREW GETS BIG AWARD

Sum Of £30,000 Given To Men Of E14 For Sinking Of Turk Transport

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 4.—The Privy Council has awarded the crew of the famous submarine E14 the sum of £30,000 as prize bounty for sinking a Turkish transport with 6,000 troops and 200 crew in the Sea of Marmora in 1915.

The prize court had previously refused the bounty on the ground that the transport was not an armed ship.

The bounty which goes exclusively to the crew of the E14, who only number about a score, thus represents the biggest haul of prize money in the war.

AMERICAN SCHOOL FUND HERE GROWS RAPIDLY, REPORT

Campaign For Purchase Price Of Site For Institution In Shanghai Successful

$100,000 IS SUBSCRIBED

Money For Buildings Is Being Obtained Through Efforts In United States

The campaign for funds with which to purchase land for a modern American school in Shanghai which has been conducted by the American Community in China for last three months, reached a total of $100,000 this week when contributions of Tls. 5,000 from the International Banking Corporation and G.$2,000 from the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Export Company were received.

A campaign which is being conducted simultaneously in the United States for G.$300,000 to cover the construction of buildings is also progressing favorably and it is understood that more than half of the desired amount has been pledged.

The amount that the American community in China has set out to raise for the purchase of land is Tls. 150,000. Of the $100,000 which has already been pledged in China, more than two-thirds was contributed by the American companies whose names appear herewith.

The balance has been raised mostly in the form of small donations from members of the business and missionary communities in China. More than 300 individuals have contributed to the fund. The committee which has charge of the enterprise hopes to receive a contribution from every American individual and every American firm in China.

The list of firms together with the amounts which they have pledged appear herewith:

	Tls.	Mex. Gold $
American Drug Company	600	
American Trading Company	1,000	
Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd	10,000	
China and Java Export Co.	500	
The China Press	100	
The Robert Dollar Company	5,000	
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Export Co.		2,000
Far Eastern Review	100	
International Banking Corporation	5,000	

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPAN FEARS KOREAN ROW, ASSERTS LYUH

Emissary Starts For Korea But Is Forced Back

BRIBES OFFERED

Guarantee Is Violated When Islanders Refuse To Him Complete Trip

After receiving the guarantee of the Japanese Government that he might visit Korea without any fear of interference by the Japanese authorities, Mr. W. H. Lyuh, one of the Shanghai leaders of the Korean independence movement, was turned back at Shimonoseki because, he was informed, the Japanese feared a Korea demonstration if he landed.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr. Lyuh upon his return from Japan where, at the request of Japanese officials, he went to explain the real nature of the Korean independence movement. Mr. Lyuh discussed the Korean problem in Tokio frankly.

He had three conferences with Mr. Koga, director of the bureau of immigration; he talked with Mr. Tanaka, minister of war; he reviewed the situation with other Japanese officials. And, he explained yesterday, he got no satisfaction from any of them on their attitude towards Korea. They entertained him lavishly; they were extremely solicitous in looking after his wants. And there were hints that if the Koreans should change their cry from one of independence to one of self-government under Japanese rule there were several good jobs in Korea, from which Mr. Lyuh could make a selection. But that was all.

ONE HOPEFUL SIGN

"The only hopeful sign I obtained in Japan" said Mr. Lyuh yesterday, "was when Mr. Tanaka, minister of war, admitted that Japan had made some mistakes in her Korean policy of the last ten years. That gave me courage.

"I asked him what was to be done and he said the Japanese were trying to correct their former errors. I asked him how they sought to do this but he either couldn't or wouldn't elucidate. I say that when he made the admission I regarded it as hopeful.

"Any hope that might have been in my breast was dissipated a few moments later when I ascertained that Japan is sending more troops to Korea and that she is swelling her Korean police force from 25,000 to 50,000 men, stationing them in every village, no matter how small.

"Japan recognised that the presence of soldiers on police duty was resented by the Korean people. So she pretended to withdraw her soldiers leaving only the police. Instead, she had her soldiers change from army to police uniforms and is sending more troops to Korea. I am convinced that Japan is awake to the seriousness of the Korean situation. I am convinced also that Japan is worried."

House At Peking Discussing Foochow

Capital Awaits Reports From Representatives Sent To Investigate

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 10.—Chen Lu the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs gave an account of the Foochow incidents in the House of Representatives this afternoon. He explained that the matter was sub judice pending the reports of the Chinese and Japanese representatives who had been sent to investigate the affair on the spot. In reply to a question he said that he would forward the Chinese report to the House as soon as it was received.

Peking, Dec. 11.—Cheng Lu, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated in Parliament yesterday that three students had been seriously and six not seriously wounded at Foochow, and that it was believed that all would recover. According to Japanese reports there had been no deaths.

The Truth About Korea Disclosed In Special Series

In these eventful days when the map of the world is subject to daily change, the national cry of the people of Korea for independence is not to be regarded lightly. It was for this reason that THE CHINA PRESS delegated Mr. Nathaniel Peffer to visit Korea, to ascertain the facts and to give the readers of this newspapor the truth about Korea and the Korean situation.

Mr. Peffer is doing so in the series of articles now appearing on the editorial page. He went there, unbiased and impartial, to get a representative picture of the situation and although now, after careful study he does not pretend not to have formed a conviction, he is giving this picture in his articles.

Do you realise the strength of the Koreans' cry for independence? Do you know of the Japanese oppression that led up to that cry? Have you any idea of the stifling Japanese policy of assimilation, as exercised in Korea? Do you know how the Japanese are trying to kill Korean nationalism? Do you know the truth about Korea's fight for freedom? And why it is being made at the cost of countless lives?

Read Mr. Peffer's article today on Page 12.

AMERICAN BANKS ALLOTTED SILVER BY U.S. TREASURY

Preliminary Contract Is Signed For 20,000,000 Silver Dollars

145,000,000 MADE AVAILABLE

Aim Is To Protect And Stabilise American Dollar Exchange

In order to stabilise and protect United States dollar exchange in the Orient, the United States Treasury and the head offices in New York of the three American exchange banks in China have completed an arrangement whereby the Treasury Department will not deliver further dollars against current funds except to these three banks, according to telegraphic advices from New York. The banks are the International Banking Corporation, the Asia Banking Corporation and the Park-Union Banking Corporation.

Banks and bankers of other nationalities will still be able to buy silver in the open market in America but the arrangement practically limits the price of silver in the open market to G.$1.33 per ounce. The announcement means a local parity of about 146 with the United States dollar nearly equal in value to the Mexican dollar.

The decision of the United States Treasury will prevent silver dealers in America from selling at higher than G.$1.35 per ounce as the American banks in China can get the silver dollars laid down here at G.$1.35, the extra two cents per ounce covering interest, insurance, freight and other charges.

CONTRACT SIGNED

Under the arrangement announced yesterday a preliminary contract has been signed providing for the delivery by the United States Treasury to the three banks up to 20,000,000 silver dollars, if required, at a price of G.$1.35 an ounce laid down in Shanghai. The exchange banks will handle the silver for the United States Treasury on a commission basis.

Further amounts of American silver dollars will be melted as required and steps are being taken by the Federal Reserve Board to retire silver certificates wherever possible thus making additional amounts available under the arrangement concluded between the Treasury and the American exchange banks in China.

Excluding shipments already made a total of 55,000,00 silver dollars is still available with a further 90,000,000 available under the Pittman act.

FRANCE TO RAISE PRICES

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10.—The Government is contemplating raising the prices of bread and sugar.

ALLIES HOPE RATIFICATION OF PACT WILL BE HASTENED

Decision Said To Have Been Reached By Two Premiers

AMERICANS GONE

Clemenceau And Foch At Station When Delegates Depart From Paris

COUNCIL ACTING

Changes In Treaty With Hungary Are Approved At Session

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 10.—The Journal de Pekin circulates a wireless message from Lyons saying that France and Great Britain have accepted the reservations made by the United States Senate relating to the Peace Treaty, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George having declared it to be preferable to take that step now, in order to obtain immediate ratification of the Treaty, rather than to procrastinate and continue discussions the issue of which cannot be foreseen.

TOKIO SCEPTICAL

Peking, Dec. 11.—As regards the wireless message from Lyons circulated by the Journal de Pekin yesterday to the effect that France and Great Britain had accepted the United States Senate's reservations to the Peace Treaty, the Japanese Legation points out that as Great Britain and France did not allow China to sign the Treaty with reservations, it seems unlikely that they would accept the American reservations, and that if their attitude towards the Senate reservations is correct, then their attitude towards China is wrong. The Japanese Legation is inclined to be sceptical regarding the news.

AMERICANS LEAVE

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10.—The American Delegation left Paris yesterday evening. M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch were at the station to see them off. M. Clemenceau presented Mrs. Polk, the wife of the chief delegate, with a bouquet.

The object of M. Clemenceau's journey to London is to discuss the situation created by the departure of the American Delegation. The U. S. Ambassador will only attend the Supreme Council in a consultative capacity.

Ultimatum To Germany Withheld For Present

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 8.—The official text of the Supreme Council's latest Note to Germany has not been issued, but its general tenor is known. It is not an ultimatum but if satisfaction is not given an ultimatum will follow, requiring compliance with the Allies' demands within 48 hours, the alternative being a general Allied advance beyond the Rhine, to occupy the Ruhr coalfield, cross the Main and occupy Frankfort and the surrounding district.

CHANGE APPROVED

Paris, December 10.—The Supreme Allied Council yesterday approved a modification in the draft treaty with Hungary. The Servian delegation had pointed out that the frontier between Hungary and Croatia was badly demarcated inasmuch as the river bed of the Drave is liable to change. Consequently the council decided that the border between the two states should be the old administrative frontier between Croatia and Servia.

The council took cognisance of two telegrams from M. Huszar, Hungarian premier, replying to the Allies' request for the despatch of Hungarian plenipotentiaries to Paris to negotiate the peace treaty. In these telegrams, M. Huszar does not give a direct answer to the question put by the conference. He demands the evacuation of Hungary by the Rumanian troops, points out the difficulties besetting the situation

in Hungary and states that it is impossible for him to provide certain technical experts to assist the peace delegates, as these experts are still prisoners either in Rumania or Czecho-Slovakia.

CLEMENCEAU LEAVES

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 10.—M. Clemenceau is leaving this evening for London where he expects to spend three or four days, conferring with Mr. Lloyd George and the principal members of the British government. In the absence of M. Pichon, who is ill, M. Clemenceau will be assisted by M. Philippe Berthelot, director of political affairs at the French foreign office.

CONCERT TO AID SERVICE LEAGUE

Miss Olive And Mr. Orr To Be Heard At Olympic This Evening

Under the auspices of the Women's Social Service League, a concert will be given by Miss Myra B. Olive, Dramatic soprano and Mr. Harry Ore, pianist, tonight at 9:15 o'clock at the Olympic Theater. Miss Murial A. Smith will assist the artists. Sixty-six percent of the proceeds will go to the funds of the Service League.

The program for the concert follows:

1.—(a) Toccata and Fugue Bach-Busoni
(b) Sonata (Moonlight) Beethoven
Mr. Harry Ore

2.—(a) Snow Flowers, (b) Black-eyed Susan and (c) Flower Rain ..... Edwin Schnieder
(b) Bird Songs: The Woodpiece, The Starling, The Yellow-hammer and The Wren .....Liza Lehmann
(c) Autumn Storm....Greig
Miss M. B. Olive

3.—(a) Norwegian Peasant March, (b) Scherzo and (c) Norwegian Bridal Procession .....Grieg
(d) Soiree de Vienne (Valse-Caprice) ....Schubert-Liszt
Mr. H. Ore

4.—(a) A Lover in Damascus Amy Woodforde-Finder
1.—Far across the desert stands
2.—Where the Abana flows
3.—Beloved, in your absence
4.—How many a lonely caravan
5.—If in the great Bazaars
6.—Allah, be with us!
(b) Don Juan's Serenade Tchaikowsky
(c) Cradle Song of 1915 Kreisler
(d) Because..Guy d'Hardelot
(e) Summertime Song and (f) Morning Oley Speaks
Miss M. B. Olive

5.—(a) Etude-tableau Rachmaninoff
(b) Impromptu ....Skriabin
(c) Etude .....Arensky
(d) Polonaise Tchaikowsky-Liszt
Mr. H. Ore

6.—The Erlking ..... Schubert
Miss M. B. Olive and Mr. H. Ore.

Dutch Ship Lines Will Open Monthly Service To Orient

Vessels Of Two Companies To Ply Between Yokohama, Shanghai And Hamburg

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 4.—The Times Rotterdam correspondent telegraphs:

"The Netherlands Steamship Company (Nederland Stoomvaart Maatschappij) and the Rotterdam Lloyd have decided to open a regular monthly service between Hamburg, Shanghai and Yokohama. These Companies were recently admitted to the Eastern Conference (The China Homeward Freight Conference?)

Note:—Reuter's Agency learns that the contemplated establishment of a service between Holland, China and Japan was known in Shanghai. This is however the first intimation that the arrangements have been completed, or that the two companies concerned have been admitted to the China Homeward Freight Conference.

Big Treasure Cargo Arriving On Nile

Eleven And A Half Million Dollars In Bullion Here Tomorrow

Bringing C.$11,500,000 in treasure for Shanghai banks and 500 tons of cargo for local merchants, the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nile arrives from San Francisco at daylight tomorrow and will dock at China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The Nile has 70 first class passengers for this port.

Because of the big bullion cargo, the liner will not sail for Hongkong until Sunday, probably late in the afternoon.

Peking Interests Unite In Meeting Of Protest Over Fracas At Foochow

People Urged To Support Government In Demand For Reparation From Japan; Action Taken To Tighten Boycott Lines

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, Dec. 7.—The largest public gathering ever held in Peking occurred today when some 100,000 persons representing seventy-six public bodies, including the Students' Union, the Foreign Relations' Society, the Union of the Classes and many of the guilds, assembled at Tien An Men to protest against the Japanese actions in Foochow on November 16 and the following days.

This citizens' mass meeting opened at half past two in the afternoon, when the chairman began the proceedings by reading a detailed report on recent events in Foochow and urging the people present to rally to the support of the Government and the nation so that redress may in this case be obtained and further incidents like that at Foochow rendered impossible forever.

From the Foochow incident the chairman went on to discuss the Shantung question and informed those present that China should never sign the German Treaty with the Shantung clauses left in it and that the Government should be urged by every public body and individual in China to enter into no direct negotiations with Japan regarding the Leased Territory in Shangtung.

Neither the signing of the Treaty nor the opening of direct negotiations with Japan would help China to recover her rights in Shantung, he said, and only a firm stand by the united people of this country against these measures and for the restoration of every right that China had been forced to cede to Germany would avail the nation in the long run.

TO STRENGTHEN BOYCOTT

The chairman of the meeting was followed by Au Dichen, President of the Peking General Chamber of Commerce, who described the "high-handed" acts of the Japanese in Foochow and appealed to the meeting to co-operate in a determined boycott of Japanese goods until the Foochow incident and the Shantung Question had been settled in a manner honorable to China. The boycott, Mr. Au said, was the only means that China had of resisting the aggression of any of her foreign neighbors who were determined to absorb her by any means in their power; and he announced that he would see to it that all those Chinese firms which belonged to the Chamber of Commerce would shelve the Japanese goods in their possession within three days. Measures would likewise be taken to stop the purchase of Japanese goods in Peking and to induce all Chinese firms and shops to sign an agreement to this effect.

After these two speeches the following eight resolutions, which had been drafted in advance by a committee representing the leading popular organisations of the city, were submitted to the meeting and passed with acclaim, while a supplementary resolution appointing a committee to carry the original eight resolutions into effect was also carried:

(1) That the dismissal of the present Japanese Consul-General at Foochow be demanded.

(2) That the Japanese Government must apologise to China for the Foochow incident.

(3) That Japan must make compensation to the families of the killed and wounded in the Foochow riots.

(4) That the Japanese responsible for the killing and wounding of Chinese at Foochow must be summarily punished.

(5) That the Japanese Government must guarantee that no similar incident shall ever occur again.

(6) That the police officer attached to the Japanese Consulate-General shall be punished.

(7) That Japan must withdraw her ships of war from Chinese territorial waters.

(8) That Japan must consent to waive her extra-territorial rights in China.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION

A further resolution covering the organisation of ten-men groups for the efficient prosecution of the Japanese boycott was also carried with enthusiasm.

Throughout the whole meeting, which lasted until four o'clock, handbills were distributed to the audience pointing out the dangers that will result for this country if the Japanese are allowed to pursue unhindered their policy of constant aggression; and in this circular there were numerous references to the present condition of Korea which the Chinese were requested to take as a warning of what may some day happen to them. Banners, too, were to be seen everywhere in the vicinity of the Tien An Men, some of the inscriptions on these being: "Protest hard against the Japanese outrages in Foochow"; "No direct negotiations with regard to the Shantung question"; "Down with Might!" "Let us all get ready to fight."

When the audience broke up at four o'clock its members scattered over the city in groups, distributing circulars to every one on the streets and in many cases holding informal street corner speeches exhorting the people to stick together and hold out against any dishonorable settlement of the Foochow incident and the Shantung question. There was, however, no disorder at the meeting or elsewhere, and as one high official expressed it: "Nothing happened to mar the most impressive demonstration that the people of Peking have ever made in support of their own Government and against unrighteous Japanese aggression in China." The people of Peking, the students last week, have [illegible] doubt done much today to support their Government in [illegible] to obtain a just settlement [illegible] the recent incident at Foochow.

Robertson Funeral Is Held At Peking

Burial Of British Military Attache Is Marked By Impressive Ceremony

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, December 10.—The funeral of Colonel E. S. Robertson, the late British military attache, who died at Tientsin on December 7, took place here this afternoon. It was the occasion of a most impressive demonstration of sympathy. Bishop Scott conducted the funeral service.

Numbers were unable to enter the chapel. British N. C. Os bore the coffin to the gun carriage which was driven by American marines. The procession was headed by a firing party and 300 men of the 18th Infantry Regiment, who were followed by Chinese, American, French, Italian, Japanese and Dutch detachments in that order. After the gun carriage came representatives of the British Legation, of the President, the Waichiaopu, the Ministry of the Navy and other Chinese departments, of all the Legations, and of all classes of the foreign community. An enormous number of wreaths had been sent. On arrival at the British cemetery, the naval attaches at Peking acted as pallbearers.

CALIFORNIA WINS

In the annual football game, the University of California eleven defeated Leland Stanford University, according to a private cablegram received here yesterday.

Three Artists For Symphony Concert

The program for the symphony concert to be given in the Lyceum theater tomorrow evening was announced yesterday. There will be selections by the municipal band, conducted by Mr. M. Paci and vocal and instrumental solos by Mme. L. Isenman, Mme. Mirovitch-Croce and Mr. Alfred Mirovitch. The full program follows:

Part I.

1.—Symphony No. 5....Beethoven
Municipal Band
Conducted by M. Paci

2.—Concerto B flat min. Tschaikowsky
Mr. Alfred Mirovitch
Interval
Part II.

3.—Elsa's Dream (Lohengrin) Wagner
Mme. Isenman

4.—Siegfried Idyll .....Wagner
Municipal Band
Conducted by M. Paci

5.—(a) Aria from Cioconda.... Ponchielli
(b) Gypsy Song (Carmen) Bizet
Mme. Mirovitch-Croce

PERSIA FAVORS LEAGUE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 10.—Prince Firuz, Persian Foreign Minister, has informed the Secretariat General of the League of Nations that the Imperial Government of Persia gives its unreserved adhesion to the League Covenant. The Secretariat has taken note of this act.

Y.M.C.A. Will Rent Space For Offices

Most of the ground floor and all of the fifth of the new National Y.M.C.A. building being erected at Museum and Jinkee Roads will be rented for offices it was ascertained yesterday. The new structure will be opened about March 1.

All floors have been laid and, while plastering is being done in part, steam fitters are at work in another portion of the building installing the hot water heating system. The building will have an automatic telephone system, automatic clocks, elevators and a modern system of diffused lighting.

An elaborate office equipment, including printing devices and stapling machines has been ordered. Above the fifth floor an additional office to be occupied by the Y.M.C.A. architect has been constructed. It is of brick and [illegible] permanent addition, not included in the original plans.

The arrangement for renting offices in the new building is for but a few years, the space eventually being needed by the Y.M.C.A.

NO BAND CONCERT TODAY

There will be no dance performance at the Town Hall this evening as the hall is reserved for the Cambridge local examinations. The dance performance next week will be given on Thursday, at 5:30 p.m., instead of Friday.

PAY BY CHECK

$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
TAELS MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TAELS STERLING
MEXICAN DOLLARS AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS
TAELS STERLING
MEXICAN DOLLARS AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

OVER 3,100 ACCOUNTS

Czech Violinist's Recital

Mr. Frank Smit is a very fine violinist. He comes at a time when the public—by no means an unlimited one—has a great many musical events with which to keep pace. His audience last night at the French Municipal Hall represented in numbers neither the Czech violinist's great attainments nor Shanghai's musical appreciation. Mr. Smit takes classical works of Boccherini and Rameau and treats them with individual expression.

The Boch Chaconne which opened the program represents, as every violinist knows, the limit to which the instrument can be made to produce harmonic and contrapuntal effects entirely unsupported. There were two fantasies on Czech folk tunes, one by J. Suk and one of Sevcik, (Mr. Smit's master) played instead of Dvorak's Mazurka.

Paganini's fantasy on the G string and Fibich's "Poem" were two of the pieces that delighted the audience for their original treatment.

Mr. Lada Kaigl, a painter by profession is a clever pianist. His painstaking accompaniments contributed greatly to the concert's success and his solo playing of "Bacchanale" Dvorak was much appreciated.

At the conclusion of the concert Mr. Smit gave one encore, the well-known "Humoresque" of Dvorak treated quite originally. Mr. Smit's splendid technique and tone, and his interpretive powers should have the larger scope of the European towns where he has every prospect of great success.

R. B. Hurry.

Y.W.C.A. Progress Seen In Reports Of Finance Drive

The second rally of the Young Women's Christian Association finance campaign was held Thursday at the local Association, 11A Quinsan Road. A great deal of hard work has been done during the past four days. After a short devotional meeting some of the workers spoke of the various experiences they had had while calling. Their receptions have been cordial and interesting.

The Girls Team made one of the best reports with a total of $351 for the past four days. The King Yui team headed by Mrs. Nieh is in the lead with a total of $417. Influenza is hindering the campaign as many of the workers are ill.

To date the receipts have been $2,042.00. This leaves a balance of $11,158 to be collected before the budget is complete.

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

U. S. Court For China

Minutes of Annual Session at Tientsin. Beginning December 8, 1919.

Court was formally opened pursuant to law, at 10 a.m.

Present: Mr. Charles S. Lobingier, Judge. Mr. William T. Collins, Deputy Marshal and Acting Deputy Clerk.

The following cases were called for hearing:

In re estate of Oscar Wayne Sugart, deceased; hearing on petition for administration; testimony of Raymond E. Borden, taken.

Cause No. 664, In re estate of Murray S. Frame, deceased; hearing on petition for closing estate and for distribution. The Court rose at 12:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Court resumed its sitting at 2 p.m.

Cause No. 870, Young V. Brode, judgment for plaintiff by confession.

Cause No. 887, In re guardianship of Gerald D. Lucker; a minor, hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's order.

Cause No. 814, Barkley Company Inc. V. Maloney; continued for non-appearance of plaintiff.

The Court rose at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9

Court opened at 9:30.

Cause No. 887; In re Guardianship of Gerald D. Lucker, a Minor; order authorising sale.

In re estate of Oscar Wayne Sugart, deceased; order for appointment of administrator.

Cause No. 814; Barkley Company, Inc. V. Maloney; continued over the term, plaintiff having failed to appear.

The Court adjourned sine die at 11 a.m.

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Judge Lobinger Returns From Vacation At Home; Eyes Of World On China

American Jurist Declares That All Matters In Far East Are Of Utmost Interest To Thinking People Of Other Lands

Judge Charles S. Lobingier has returned to Shanghai from Tientsin, where he has been holding a session of the United States Court for China. He reached the north at the end of his biennial leave in the United States where he transacted some important public business and attended three national conventions. Mrs. Lobingier, who was with him in Washington to meet with the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution and went later to New York to attend the public health convention, will spend the winter in the United States.

The Judge went first to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association at Boston and served for the third time as a member of its General Council. Messrs. Channcey P. Holcomb of Shanghai and Edgar Pierce Allen of Peking were selected as the China members of the Local Council and Mr. William S. Fleming as the Far Eastern representative on the membership committee of the National Association. A notable feature of the session was the presence of former Lord Chancellor Finlay of Great Britain who delivered several addresses.

In New York Judge Lobingier was given a luncheon, at which Director Howard E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company presided, by the governing board of the American Asiatic association at India House and was later the guest of Judge and Mrs. Gary at their country seat on Long Island.

MEETS OLD FRIENDS

"New York," said Judge Lobingier, "is the place of all others to meet people from the Far East. As I sat down in an uptown elevated car one morning I thought the man next to me looked familiar and a second glance showed him to be none other than our own Harold Dollar. Walking up lower Broadway another afternoon I encountered M. N. Zankl, just as he was about to leave for the west and down near India House I sighted R. S. Adams across the street. I saw W. C. Sprague several times and also V. G. Lyman. At the Lamb's Club I met Capt. W. I. Eisler, J. J. Keegan and George Mooser and a dinner given by the latter at the Lotus Club brought also Thomas F. Millard, Mr. Rosencrantz and others. I met former Judge L. R. Wildey, one of my predecessors, and Ex-Governor Gilbert of the Philippines, each of whom is practicing law in New York, and also M. F. Lowenstein of the Pacific Development Company and Joseph Read Patterson of Arnhold Bros. and Co., Ltd.

MR. LANE IN NEW YORK

Mr. W. C. Lane, who opened the Asia Banking Corporation here so auspiciously a few months ago, is now in charge of its New York branch on lower Broadway and next door is the branch of the Philippine National Bank. At the International Y.M.C.A. headquarters I saw Messrs. Lyon, Robertson and several others from China. And at the celebration of Constitution Day at Carnegie Hall, where Elihu Root presided, Prof. R. N. McElroy, who lectured in China a couple of years ago was a speaker. A delightful termination of my New York visit was a motor trip over eastern Long Island with Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sites whose many friends here will rejoice to know that they are soon to return to Shanghai.

In Baltimore I saw former President Taft and Dr. F. J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, former adviser to the President of China, and in Washington besides the regular officials I met among others former Consul General and Mrs. Denby and Mr. Abbott, who visited China some months ago in connection with banking projects."

NEW CONSULS NAMED

The judge had a temporary office in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department at Washington, where Mr. McMurray, late of the American Legations at Peking and Tokio, and Consuls Curtis and N. T. Johnson are now located. The latter sent greetings to his numerous friends in China and hopes to return within the next few months. About forty new consuls have recently been appointed and many of them were guests at a luncheon of the Consular Club of Washington on October 16. Among those present was Lester L. Schnare, recently stationed in Shanghai, and H. F. Cameron, formerly of the Philippine Bureau of Education, one of the new appointees.

GUEST OF SAN FRANCISCANS

In San Francisco Judge Lobingier attended a luncheon of the China Commerce Club, at which Dr. F. E. Hinckley, formerly U. S. District Attorney for China, presided and there were also present from China, Commercial Attache Arnold, Consul Perkins and Mr. Humphrey of Swatow besides Manager A. A. Wilson, of the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has just inaugurated a branch in Shanghai and many other representatives of establishments interested in the Orient.

Just before sailing Judge Lobingier was guest at a luncheon given at the St. Francis Hotel by Chinese Consul General Chu Chao-hsin who is greatly enjoying his post and steadily widening his circle of friends in America.

Recent events in, and relating to, China the Judge noticed, have had the effect of creating an unprecedented interest in the country. He was a spectator in the Senate reserved gallery when the vote was taken on the proposed Shantung amendment and the interest was much greater than in any of the treaty debates which he heard. In all parts of the country people were eager to learn about China.

SEES HOPEFUL SIGNS

While in Washington Judge Lobingier held several conferences with national officers of the American Red Cross, especially Dr. Keppel (who inquired particularly about Dr. McCracken and his Junior Red Cross work) and Mr. Emmett White of the Fourteenth Division. They expressed high appreciation of the work of the China chapters and the hope that their membership might be permanent and that every American in China might eventually be enrolled.

Dr. Peters of Shanghai was also in Washington at the time with some suggestions regarding future activities of the Red Cross here.

At home the strong movement for civic education which, under the name of "Americanisation," is championed by such organisations as the newly formed American Legion, the national religious conventions and the Sons and Daughters of the American revolution, and which finds expression in such measures as the Smith-Towner educational bill now pending before Congress, is one of the hopeful signs in a time of world wide unrest and readjustment.

Cotton Mills Sold Worth £24,000,000

Latest Big Sale In Lancashire Involves The Transfer Of Leigh Plant

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 4.—The big sales of cotton mills in Lancashire continue. The directors of the Mather Lane Company have accepted an offer of £1,500,000 for the Leigh mills, possessing 100,000 spindles. It is calculated that 85 mills have changed hands and that the deals represent £24,000,000.

Spanish Cabinet Faces New Crisis

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10.—A Madrid telegram states that the expected Cabinet crisis opened yesterday. The King summoned to the Palace Senor Dato, the ex-Premier and leader of the Liberal Right. The impression in political circles is that Senor Dato is the only statesman capable of forming a coalition Cabinet of conservative tendencies.

New French Chamber To Discuss Finances

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 8.—There is general confidence that the new Chamber of Deputies will be able to grapple successfully with the financial question which will come up for debate about December 7, being given priority over all other matters. The Chamber will deal with the provisional monthly appropriations and the question of a public loan to relieve the pressure of exchange.

ST. JOHN'S DEFEATS BAPTIST DEBATERS

Jessfield Institution Gets Unanimous Decisions In Preliminary Tilt

The debating team of St. John's University defeated the Shanghai Baptist College last night at the latter's assembly hall in the preliminary for the annual intercollegiate debating league contest. The subject of the tilt was "Resolved that colleges of China should adopt co-education.

St. John's upheld the affirmative, while the Baptists took the negative side. The decision of the three judges was in favor of the St. John's trio, represented by Mr. Z. T. Kyi, Mr. Y. Z. Koo and Mr. P. T. Zung. The Rev. M. T. Stauffer, principal of Grace High School, the Rev. J. W. Crowfoot of the China Continuation Committee and Miss T. B. Wei of the Y. W. C. A. acted as judges. Dr. F. J. White presided.

The teams of Nanking University and of Hangchow University clashed in Nanking last night. The winners will be entitled to meet St. John's in the final contest for the championship. The time and place for the final will be fixed at a meeting of representatives of the four colleges at a meeting this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A.

The present league title holder is Nanking University.

REINSCH TELLS ORIENT'S NEEDS

Former Minister Spokesman For Coast Exporters Before Ship Board

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, (by wireless) undated.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch was the Chief spokesman for the delegation of Pacific Coast Shippers' and businessmen who urged before the Shipping Board the necessity of new ships and new trade routes to China.

Dr. Reinsch outlined in detail the opportunities for American business interests in the Orient. He said that a weekly service should be established as soon as possible and there should be three routes reaching Vladivostok, Kobe and Manila and China.

Two vessels on each route would be necessary to maintain the business which would ordinarily go to foreign (? bottoms).

Lu Cheng-hsiang On His Way Home

Chinese Chief Delegate Will Sail Soon For Far East From Marseilles

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10.—Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chief of the Chinese Peace Delegation, who has been in Nice for two months, has gone to Marseilles, where he will take ship for the Far East.

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

Huge Bequests Made In Henry Frick's Will

Bulk Of Steel Magnate's Big Fortune Is Left To Philanthropic Uses

(Reuter's Service)

New York, December 4.—The will of Mr. Henry Frick, American steel magnate after setting $25,000,000 for his wife and daughter, diverts the entire remaining $117,000,000 to philanthropic uses.

Princeton University receives $15,000,000 while Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology receive $5,000,000 each.

Mr. Frick's New York residence with its art contents valued at $50,000,000 is left to his widow for life, after which it goes to the city as an art museum.

Russia In Tuesday; Has 183 Passengers

Through Travelers On Empress Liner Can Not Land Here

Because it is impossible to obtain hotel accommodations here, 166 through passengers traveling to Manila or Hongkong on the Empress of Russia will be unable to land at Shanghai.

The Russia will arrive at Woosung at four o'clock Monday afternoon and the tender with passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs Jetty three hours later.

The liner brings 183 first-class passengers from Vancouver and Japan ports for Shanghai. The Empress is to sail for Manila and Hongkong Tuesday afternoon and the tender with outward passengers is to leave the Customs Jetty at ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

LESTER IS FINED; TRADED WITH FOE

Wealthy Pioneer Of Shanghai Is Taken Before Court For German Deal

A fine of £20 and $100 costs were imposed on Mr. Henry Lester, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents in Shanghai, yesterday at the British Police Court before Magistrate W. King, on a charge of trading with the enemy. Mr. S. H. McKean, representing the Crown Advocate, prosecuted and Mr. W. A. C. Platt defended.

The charge was based on a mortgage which the defendant entered into with the German firm of Carlowitz and Company on September 21, 1918, whereby Mr. Lester advanced Tls. 200,000.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, acting Custodian of the enemy property in China testified that the property in question belonged to the German firm and the registered owner was then Mr. C. E. Rayner, a British subject. A mortgage had originally been made between Carlowitz as mortgagors and Mr. Lester as mortgagee, but in April last, the title of the mortgagee, Mr. Lester, was taken over by Mr. Rayner.

Witness said then he applied to Court on November 14 to sell the property free of mortgage. Mr. Rayner was summoned and was put to the proof of his debt. He showed that interest was fixed at the rate of 8½ percent and explained that this was the amount that he had been charged by Mr. Lester, but the mortgage called for only 7½ percent. Mr. Rayner later filed a copy of a letter which the German firm had written to Mr. Lester in September 1918, which extended the mortgage at an increased rate of interest. Witness was then directed to bring the matter before the notice of the Crown Advocate.

The defense admitted the offense. Mr. Platt, however, stated that it was due to some misunderstanding that his client had committed the offense. In September, 1918, the rate of interest on all loans and mortgages had gone up considerably and Mr. Lester was increasing his rate. Among others he saw in connection with the increase was a Mr. Rosenbaum, an enemy subject, representing Carlowitz. He had an interview with Mr. Rosenbaum and the rate of interest on the mortgage was raised. It was a verbal arrangement, and in doing so, counsel said, Mr. Lester had no idea that he was infringing the terms of the arrangement that had been come to with the Consular authorities in August, 1918. He thought that he could charge whatever interest he could get.

Counsel contended that in making the arrangement with Mr. Rosenbaum, it could not be said that Mr. Lester was assisting the enemy in any way. He was taking money out of them.

The Magistrate in giving his judgment said:

"I do not wish to say anything at length about this case. The facts are clear. Mr. Lester said he misunderstood this arrangement with the Consul General. I impose a fine of £20 and make an order for $100 costs. I have not the least doubt that Mr. Lester will pay that fine, but in default of his doing so there will be an order for imprisonment."

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Anfu Club Making Fight On Premier's Appointments

Chin Yun-peng And President, However, Are Firm In Determination To Get Ministers They Want

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 5.—The Anfu are putting up a strong opposition to the appointments made by the Premier last week, and constant meetings are being held in an attempt to force the Government to make new nominations for the Ministries of Education and of Agriculture and Commerce. It is hinted in Anfu circles that the new Vice-Ministers will be let alone if only the Government will nominate Anfu men, or men satisfactory to the Anfu Club, for the two vacant ministries.

Pan Fu, who was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance by Presidential Mandate last week, has been granted 20 days leave of absence in order to go into family mourning. Pan Fu's bereavement entitles him to a longer period of leave, and it is reported in Anfu circles that his present holiday will be extended so as to leave Chien Ching-sun, who is to act as Vice-Minister during his absence, a longer term of office. Chien Ching-sun has all along been Li Shih-hao's candidate for the post, and the Anfu men are now of the belief that his temporary appointment is the thin end of the wedge that will get him the job in the end.

NO CONCESSIONS

The President and the Premier are, however, still firm in their determination to get the kind of a permanent Cabinet that they want or limp along with those men whom Parliament has allowed to take office. They have got through compromising with the Anfu Club for the present and have said that it is their policy to yield no more to that organisation. In this attitude they are receiving a lot of popular support, and local newspapers that were formerly anti-Government are now backing up Chin Yun-peng and Hsu Hsi-chang to the limit.

Premier Chin Yun-peng, in accordance with the usual practice in this country, will make a public announcement of his governmental policies within a few days. Before assuming office the Premier made several informal statements of his plans after the formation of his Cabinet, and it is understood here that these plans have not been modified.

The main point in the policy of the present Northern Government will be the conclusion of peace with the South by direct negotiation with the Southern military leaders. Much work has already been done in this direction, and there are now hopes in the North that Lu Yung-ting, Tang Chi-yao and the other important Southern commanders will be prepared to meet the North half way.

TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Other policies of the Premier include the drafting of the permanent constitution after peace has been made with the South; the disbandment of the country's superfluous troops in gradual instalments; the reform of the revenue system; The reform of the currency system; the extension of the country's railways; and the raising of funds for these purposes and for the present arrears of expenses by increased domestic revenues and a series of loans, domestic and foreign, on terms that do not impair the sovereignty of China.

With regard to the permanent constitution it is understood here that the question of which if either of the two present drafts shall be accepted will be decided after negotiation with the South. It is possible that neither of these drafts will be used, but that a third draft embodying the best features of both will be made and accepted as the country's final constitution.

Admiral Gleaves Given Royal Reception In Japan

Admiral Gleaves, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, who will arrive in Shanghai tomorrow on his flagship, South Dakota, was royally entertained upon his arrival in Japan.

On Monday morning Admiral Gleaves was presented to the Emperor and in the afternoon he, Mrs. Gleaves and their daughter, Miss Gleaves, were given an audience by the Empress.

On Tuesday the Admiral and his party were again the guests of the Imperial Household, having been invited to take part in a duck hunt at the Hama Detached Palace.

Concerning the arrival of the Admiral in Yokohama and Tokio, the Japan Advertiser of December 7 says:

A brilliant function took place at the American Embassy last night when the American Ambassador entertained at dinner Admiral Gleaves, Mrs. Gleaves and Miss Gleaves; some members of the Admiral's staff; and the naval lady visitors.

Today the Admiral and his immediate party will be the guests of Admiral Kato, Minister of the Navy, at the latter's official residence. Tomorrow, the Admiral and his staff will be the guests at luncheon of the Foreign Minister at his official residence and in the evening the party will be entertained at dinner by Admiral Shimamura, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, at the Peers' Club.

GOBS VISIT DAIBUTSU

Yesterday morning a liberty party of 250 men from the South Dakota boarded the train at Yokohama Station for Fujisawa and Kamakura, on the excursion arranged by the Knights of Columbus under the direction of Mr. Garry McGarry.

Accompanying the party were Mr. McGarry, Lieutenant M. M. Witherspoon, Chaplain and athletic director of the flagship, Thomas Cook & Son's official guides and two photographers. They arrived at Fujisawa shortly after 10 o'clock and marched to Enoshima where they explored the Island and from there visited the Great Buddha at Kamakura.

Next on the program was a visit to the Kaihin Hotel where they found a feed prepared specially to fit the appetites that had developed since the early breakfast. They were a mighty hungry band and the good things disappeared at a marvelous rate. Manager Varty was the recipient of many compliments from the men for the fine luncheon prepared.

OFF TO THE PICTURES

When the party arrived at Yokohama Station yesterday evening there was a message from the Mayor awaiting them stating that the Japanese theaters on Theater Street would be prepared to admit the men of the South Dakota at reduced rates. They decided unanimously to accept the invitation, and Mr. McGarry soon had them on the march to the show and soon there were several rows of muddy boots outside the theater entrance to show that the South Dakota boys were in town again.

Despite the rainy, cold weather, the Kamakura trip was thoroughly enjoyed. Most every member of the party returned with bulging pockets which was ample evidence that the curio dealers did a thriving business.

Another excursion to Kamakura is on the program for today, when 250 more men will make the trip. Tonight, they will visit the Japanese theater again.

There will be a third excursion to Kamakura on Tuesday to include those who were unable to be with the first ones. Tomorrow will be coaling day and there will be no entertainments given on shore.

HARVEST FOR CURIO MEN

The South Dakota yesterday resembled a small edition of Asakusa Park on a holiday. Venders of trinkets, jewelry and other things which they considered attractive to the sailors were on board in swarms and their wares were on display on the decks and a thriving business was being transacted.

Yesterday was payday, which made transactions unusually lively, and when, during the afternoon, the enterprising salesmen began leaving the flagship with their boxes depleted of stores, their pockets were well stocked with American money.

FOOTWEAR MIXED

Those of the men who were not at work were busily engaged in trading shoes with each other in order to get fitted again. There was a notice on the bulletin board requesting a number 7 shoe in exchange for a number 9. In the scramble to locate the footgear on Saturday night at the Knights of Columbus entertainment, given at the Otaro, it was the proper thing to get a pair of shoes without regard to the fit, and yesterday there was a better opportunity for adjustment.

ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT

A repetition of the entertainment for the seamen from the South Dakota will be given under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus on Monday evening, comprising a dinner at the Grand Hotel followed by a Japanese entertainment at the Otaru Restaurant. At the request of Garry McGarry, the representative of the Knights of Columbus in Yokohama, a committee of ladies from the American community chaperoned the seamen, a plan that will be repeated on Monday evening. With Mrs. Raymond Spear, the wife of Commander Spear of the Naval Hospital, as chairman, the committee consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. W. L. Farnham, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. C. Reich, Mrs. H. W. Deans, Miss Noble, Mrs. Charles Houghton, Mrs. Leach and Mrs. Routh.

SHANGHAI'S NAMES TOLD BY PIONEER

Many Designations Of City Are Explained To The Members Of R.A.S.

Members of the Royal Asiatic Society and their guests learned last evening that Shanghai is a city of many and varied names, some highly complimentary and others not so gratifying, when Mr. George Lanning told them all about "Names and Nicknames of the Shanghai Settlement." The meeting was held at the Society's headquarters in Museum Road.

Some of the designations of the Settlement, in times past and present, are:

CITY OF REFUGE
ALSATIA
MODEL SETTLEMENT
MODEL SINK
ABODE OF BLISS

The word "settlement," which dates from Sir Walter Raleigh's time, was first used here in 1847, when the port was opened. There had been many translations, even before the date named, of the two syllables of the name "Shanghai" but even now there remains some doubt as to its exact meaning.

The complimentary terms used for the city's designation were explained as being the result of the early beauty of the community and the fact that, during the Taiping rebellion it was a heaven of refuge coupled with the fact that Sir Edmund Hornby, first judge of the British Supreme Court here, asserted that this was the best governed community in the world.

But the Duke of Somerset, speaking before the House of Lords, asserted that this "Abode of Bliss" had been reported to him by military and naval authorities as a "Sink of Iniquity." And some wag suggested that the place be called the "Model Sink."

The speaker explained that the duke's assertion was probably based on undoubted iniquitous practices that were, at that time, carried on in outlying districts and because of the cosmopolitan population of the Settlement.

There was a good attendance at the meeting and everyone listened to the paper with the utmost interest.

Dr. A. Stanley, the Municipal health officer, presided.

Trial Of Chaplain Comes Up In Commons

Member Urges Reparation Be Made By Britain To Australian Priest

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 4.—In the House of Commons today speaking on the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Joseph Devlin asked Mr. Winston Churchill to express a condemnation of the arrest and treatment of Father O'Donnel, the Australian army chaplain, who was recently court-martialled on a charge of using disloyal language against the king and queen.

Mr. Devlin also asked what reparation would be offered for the insult, humiliation and expense Father O'Donnel had sustained.

Colonel Wedgwood seconded.

Mr. Churchill said that he could not be expected to express regret at an action in which neither he nor his subordinate had acted wrongfully. He agreed that the occurrence was regrettable and paid a tribute to the Australians who had crossed the seas to fight for the Empire. Father O'Donnel, he said deserved special respect as a priest but the principal witness for the prosecution at the courtmartial had also a most distinguished record.

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News Brevities

Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, spoke before the members of the Rotary Club yesterday at the Cafe Parisien.

* * *

Mr. John A. Baker of San Francisco arrives on the Nile tomorrow to join the local staff of the Koster Company. Mr. Maurice Whelan, who will later join the Shanghai offices of the Company, recently arrived in Japan and will go to Dairen before coming here.

* * *

The Treasurer of the Door of Hope gratefully acknowledges further donations for the "Mary" Fitch Memorial Sanatrium amounting to Taels 957.91 from the following friends, Mrs. David Cranston, Mr. Gamble, Mrs. Hendry, Phil: Nth. Presbyterian Society, Mrs. Trueman, Miss Paters, Mrs. Geil, Mrs. Lanman and daughters, Miss E. Fleming and two anonymous donors.

* * *

The Rev. H. McC. E. Price, Bishop of Fukien from 1906 to 1918, was installed as archdeacon of Ely at the Ely Cathedral October 13. The new archdeacon will undertake the work of assistant bishop in the diocese. He succeeds the late Dr. Cunningham.

* * *

Hongkong papers record the death at Potterdam of Mr. J. Fasse, the former marine superintendent of the Java-China-Japan Line at Hongkong.

* * *

Japanese in Shanghai have every variety of club that anybody else has and some besides, except a Temperance Club. That deficiency is to be remedied on Saturday night. The Rev. Frank Rawlinson has been invited to speak and the meeting will be held in the Japanese Club on Boone Road. At its close a Japanese Temperance League will be formed.

* * *

The Secretary of the British Chamber of Commeree announces that the photographs which illustrate the December issue of the Journal were taken by the Rembrandt Photo Company, North Soochow Road.

* * *

The Christian Advancement Society will hold a program of entertainment at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Shang Teh Girls' School will sing "Sweet be Thy Slumber." Members of the Chinese Boxing Club and students of Nan. yang College are giving an exhibition of Chinese Boxing. A piano solo will be contributed by Miss Edith Tong and a vocal solo by Mrs. S. M. Toong. Miss Ora F. Woodberry will render a violin solo and Miss Catherine Lau and Dr. Samuel E. Chiu are to sing a duet entitled "How Changed the Vision." "All Hail, Emmanuel!" will be sung by the Beulah Girls School.

* * *

Baron Shimpei Goto, Japanese ex-Minister of Communications and president of the Imperial Railway Board, will leave Tokio next week for a trip to South China, according to a Japanese news agency.

* * *

The Christmas number of Lloyd's Weekly, will be on sale on Saturday, December 20. Every article and story is original, and the authors are well known local men. This issue of 60 pages will have a number of new and striking features.

* * *

The Shanghai Rifle Association will hold a shoot for the "Benefit Fund" Shield this morning at 7 o'clock.

* * *

The fourth annual general meeting of the Social Charity Fund will be held this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

* * *

The monthly medal of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be played off today at the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

* * *

The American and Columbia Country Clubs will hold a tea-dance Sunday afternoon beginning at 4:30 o'clock. Music will be furnished by Kerry's orchestra.

* * *

The Jewish Operatto-Dramatic Company will present "The Soldier in America" at the Russian Club Saturday night at 9:15 o'clock.

* * *

The International team shoot of the Shanghai Rifle Association will take place Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

* * *

For the benefit of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, a variety entertainment will be given tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock at the Y. M. C. A.

* * *

Among the passengers on the Chikugo Maru, which leaves at daylight today for Japan, are Mr. and Mrs. and M. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Lemaire.

Alsace-Lorraine Loyal To France

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10.—A Strasburg telegram states that the entire press of Lower Alsace, commenting on the opening sitting of the chamber of deputies, declares that the whole population of Alsace-Lorraine endorses the patriotic declaration read by the deputies of the two provinces.

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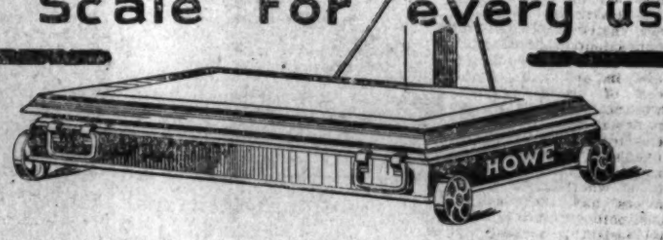

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PAPERS DISCUSS HONGKONG STRIKE

Correspondence Relating To Threatened Walk-Out Is Published

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, Dec. 11.—The morning papers publish correspondence relating to the strike threatened by the China Coast Officers Guild, which has passed between the Guild and the Shipowners concerned.

In the course of a letter on behalf of the Secretary of the Guild Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, Solicitors, state, "It is not a fact that our clients, the Guild, advised European Officers not to take their ships to sea on December 17. Such action as may be adopted has been neither dictated nor advised by the Guild but is the consequence of the decision of meetings of the individual members concerned who, should they decline to take their vessels to sea, will do so in consequence of their own decision to that effect."

Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Solicitors, on behalf of the Chairman of the Shipowners Protection Association, writing to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, stated that they were instructed to ask, "Whether your clients, the Guild and the Officers thereof deny that they have in any way advised members of the Guild or induced them not to take their vessels to sea from whatever port they may be after noon on December 17 until such a time as a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, or whether the Guild or its officers have actively supported such policy by promises of financial assistance in case the strike should mature or in any other way?"

In conclusion the Solicitors point out "If the ships are held up as the result of any members of the Guild unlawfully breaking their agreement, the damages suffered will be very heavy."

Students Promote Literary Revolt In Normal School

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hangchow, December 3.—The students are out on a three day campaign of speaking in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott. The whole student body of the city, boys and girls, are taking part. The city has been divided into districts and speaking bands assigned to each district. Especially unusual is the sight of girl students haranguing the populace but they are doing it earnestly and effectively. Maps of China are being used to show the crowds of listeners the points of Japanese aggression on the country.

The funds of the Students' Union are low and efforts are being made to replenish them. A patriotic play has been worked up by them which will be presented in the West Lake theater for several days at fancy prices as a benefit affair.

Meanwhile the school authorities are wondering what a new day will bring forth. As one of the government school principals expressed it recently, the center of control has passed not only beyond the faculty but also beyond the school campus and into the hands of the Students' Union.

The spirit of revolution is most marked in the Government Normal School. Here the students have assumed control of things and are exercising it through a students "self government council." One expression of the new spirit in this school is the "literary revolution" which it has gone into heart and soul. The classics are being ignored and only vulgate Chinese is being taught. This policy in the minds of part of the public is a laudable crusade; in the eyes of others it is a public scandal. Its adoption, however, represents courage and whatever the outcome it is bringing the question into broad daylight where it is receiving the widest and most earnest consideration.

The students of Hangchow Christian College debated in the Y.M.C.A. building on Saturday night the question; "Resolved that vulgate Chinese is the only appropriate medium for all forms of modern Chinese literature."

There was a large attendance present and the debate was well handled by both the affirmative and the negative teams. The affirmative team is due to represent Hangchow College in an intercollegiate debate this week with Nanking University, at Nanking on the same subject.

Mail For America To Be Sent Monday On Steamer Javary

Parcel Post mail for America will be despatched from the U. S. Post Office on the steamer Javary which leaves Monday and is due to reach Seattle January 8.

The Empress of Russia which will leave December 27 is due at Vancouver January 11. It will therefore carry the letter mail. Letters marked specially for the Javary will be sent on the Javary. Mails close Monday at 2 p.m.

Commander Evangeline Booth Honored For War Services

Miss Evangeline Booth and General Shanks
INTERNATIONAL

In recognition of her exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as commander of the Salvation Army, Miss Evangeline Booth was honored with a citation and the Distinguished Service Medal awarded her by Major-General David C. Shanks, commanding the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken. The medal was ordered by Congress.

Nanyang-St. John's Football Tomorrow

The first match for the East China Intercollegiate football championship between St. John's University and the Government Institute of Technology, Nanyang College, will be played on St. John's ground, Jessfield, tomorrow afternoon. Captain E. I. M. Barrett of the Municipal Police will referee. The second game is schduled to take place on Nanyang ground on December 20.

If each team wins a match, a third game will be played and the time and the place will be announced later. A record attendance is expected as the contest promises to be one of the best yet staged here. Both teams have been training hard in order to annex the title for the season.

Nanyang is the present holder of the championship, having won four times out in the last five seasons and losing to St. John's in 1917-1918.

American School Fund Is Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose			300
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	49,310	300	2,000

Shipwreck Report Is Sent To Hongkong

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, Dec. 11.—Six European officers and thirty-one members of the Chinese crew of the steamer Lienshing have been saved. The Chinese-owned steamer Lienshing was wrecked three days ago, while making the voyage from Hongkong to Saigon. In all 379 Chinese emigrants were drowned.

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China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

Reports are again current that Premier Chin Yung-peng will resign and General Tuan Chi-jui will once more appear on the political stage. The Presidential office and the Cabinet however both deny the report.

In view of the threat of the teachers of the Government schools to strike if their salary is not paid in cash, Minister of Education Fu Tseng-hsiang has promised to present their case to the President and the Premier.

As a result of the holding of the mass meeting in Peking, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, has once again lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, demanding that the Government take steps to prohibit the movement. Mr. Chen Lu the Minister, called on the President and the Premier for instructions Wednesday.

A run on Japanese banks in Peking has taken place following the mass meeting. The notes of these banks are no longer accepted by the market.

Over one hundred Japanese soldiers paraded at the Chienmen Wednesday evening.

Negotiations are going between Mr. Li Shih-hao, the new Minister of Finance, and certain Japanese merchants for another loan of ¥24,000,000.

URGA APPOINTMENT URGED

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, December 10.—Chang Tso-lin has requested the Government to appoint San To who was Amban at Urga in 1910 as pacificator at Hailar.

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

Three Matches Played In Fight For Billiard Title

Capt. Barrett, Bush And Porter Winners In Last Nights Games

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

C. W. Porter	600
R. Philipps	454
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	600
J. W. Prince	515
E. D. Bush	600
Herbert Langley	455

In the Shanghai amateur billiards championship tournament last night Messrs. C. W. Porter and E. D. Bush and Captain E. I. M. Barrett won their matches against Messrs. R. Philip, Herbert Langley and J. W. Prince, respectively.

At the Marine Engineer's Institute, Captain Barrett took his game from J. W. Prince by a score of 600 to 515 in a match devoid of features. Barrett made the biggest break of 61. His average was 7.23 in 83 visits while Prince shot an average of 6.30.

E. D. Bush and C. W. Porter were easy winners. Mr. Porter defeated R. Philipps, 600-454, at the Municipal Service Club and Langley scored but 455 in his match against Bush at the American Club.

Porter won in less than two hours and shot an average of 6.8. Porter made breaks of 67, 37, 45, 33, 27, 22 and 20. Philipps' biggest break was 36.

Wednesday night Mr. J. E. Grant defeated Mr. F. P. da Silva by a score of 600 to 375. Mr. C. D. Komaroff is another winner, having defeated Mr. G. B. Stormes by a score of 600 to 481, and Mr. E. F. Tasting won from Mr. H. E. Gibson in another first round match by a score of 600-336.

German Missions Relieved In Japan

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, Dec. 4.—German missionaries in Shantung have complained to the Vatican because the Japanese Government has sequestrated the mission property, declaring it to be private property of German subjects.

The Vatican telegraphed to the Archbishop of Tokio requesting him to ask the Government to revoke "this injustified measure." The reply has reached the Vatican announcing that the Japanese Government has revoked the sequestration order.

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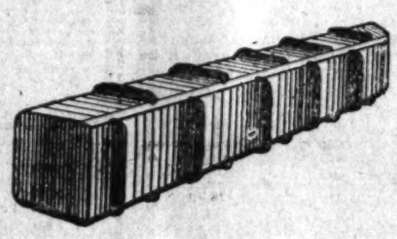

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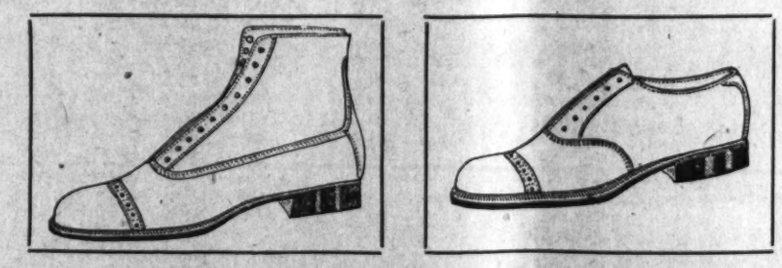

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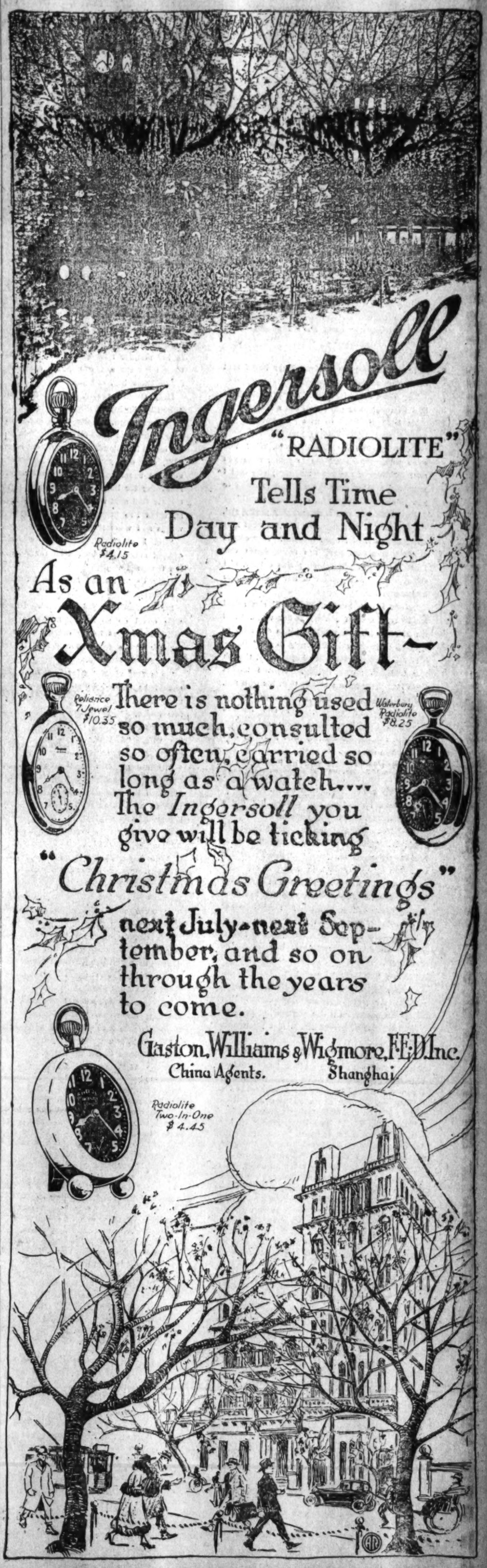
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LADY OWEN'S JEWELS - By G. Roydon Duff

WILFRED OWEN stood looking out of the window—or rather gazing into space, for it was already dusk outside—so immersed in thought that he didn't hear his cousin, Angela, come into the room. It was in partial darkness, brightened here and there by the leaping flames of a log-fire. One of the flames showed her Wilfred as he stood on the hearthrug with one foot stretched out to the warmth.

Then she began to steal across the room, her steps making not the slightest sound on the rich, thick pile of the carpet.

She stopped midway, however, between the window and the fireplace, and caught her breath; she felt sure that Wilfred was in trouble of some sort, and after the slightest possible hesitation, she went rapidly to his side, putting her hand on his shoulder and speaking his name——

"Wilfred!"

The start he gave confirmed her belief that there was something wrong.

"My dear Angel! Why do you steal about like a ghost? You gave me such a start!"

He bent his head to kiss her, but the girl drew back a little, holding him off.

"Why should I have startled you, Will? You were waiting here for me to come, were you not? Ella gave me your message; she said I was to dress for dinner early and to come to you in the drawing-room, and here I am!"

Angela Fraser was a remarkably pretty girl, very fair, with golden-brown hair, earnest blue eyes, and a frank, open manner. Her cousin Wilfred was like her; the resemblance was remarkable, but his coloring was darker, and the frankness and candor of her manner were missing in his.

"What is the matter, Wilfred?" she asked suddenly, a note of anxiety in her voice. "Tell me at once, please; whatever it is don't try to lead up to it or break it gently to me."

Her blue eyes were full of sympathy, though she tried to speak lightly. Wilfred looked right into them for a second; then his own fell, but not before she had seen how much trouble lurked in their depths; and she became conscious that her pulses were quickening, that the indefinable anxiety was growing into an absolute dread.

She was half afraid now of hearing what Wilfred had to say; and yet she supposed that it was only the old story over again.

She drew herself up and waited, her whole slender form tense and expectant.

"I—I feel such a sweep!" Wilfred burst out suddenly. "Such a rotten outsider. I've—I've broken my promise, Angel! There, now it's out. I'm up to my neck in debt and difficulty again—no, it's worse than that—I'm right over head and ears. If you don't help me, I'm done for. Oh, don't look like that! I shall go out of my mind if you do."

"How—how much?" she whispered hoarsely.

And once more avoiding her eyes, he answered:

"Nearly five hundred pounds."

She shrank at that, and a little cry escaped her. Every vestige of color faded from her face; she looked as if she were going to faint.

Wilfred caught her to him with a passionate gesture.

"Don't, Angel, don't. It's no good telling you I'm sorry—no good making protestations; but, Angel, this is the very last time; if only I can get out of this hole I'll never have a shilling on a horse again as long as I live! Try to believe me, dear, try to believe me."

"Oh, Will, Will!" The hopelessness in her low, sweet voice cut the man to the heart; for in his own way he loved her very dearly. "How am I to believe you? You said that if I would be engaged to you six months ago the knowledge that we really belonged to one another would keep you straight, and now"——

"Yes, I know, I know!" he broke in. "But this trouble had commenced before then, Angel; I mean, I didn't tell you the whole truth. I said I was quite out of debt, but I wasn't. I owed Danby a hundred and fifty odd, and he threatened to come to my father; so I borrowed more from Lewis to try and get clear with Danby; then the interest was more than I thought, then—oh, you can guess the rest—I had a 'sure tip.'" He spoke the last words with an accent of despairing bitterness. "And I lost the lot. You'll forgive me yet once more, won't you, Angel? And help me, too?"

The flames from the wood-fire leapt up and shone on his pale, drawn face—the face that Angela loved better than anything else in the world. There was nothing this man could do or say to her that she would not forgive; but as to helping him, that was out of her power. She had done all that she could—given him all that she had to give—herself!

Money she had none—she began to tell him so.

"You know, Wilfred, how impossible it is for me to do anything."

"It isn't impossible."

He spoke after a slight pause, and in such an odd tone that Angela's heart began to throb painfully.

"What do you mean?" she whispered, then held her breath while she waited for his answer. It was so long in coming that the silence in the room grew deathlike.

Then suddenly it was broken by voices outside in the hall; the drawing-room door was opened, and Sir Reginald Owen and his young wife came in.

"Hello! In the dark, you two?" The baronet spoke jestingly. "Sorry to interrupt what I'm sure is a most interesting tete-a-tete, but I think we must have a light on the subject now."

He touched the electric switch by the door as he spoke, then came forward with outstretched hand.

"Well, Will, my boy, how are you?"

"Oh, pretty well." Wilfred shook hands with his father, then bent forward to receive the perfunctory kiss his stepmother always thought it her duty to imprint upon his cheek. "How are you, Connie?"

Lady Owen made a little moue.

"Not a bit well. This news of your Aunt Joan's death has upset me a great deal."

"Upset you?" Wilfred raised his eyebrows in surprise. He had managed to pull himself together wonderfully, and there was no trace in his manner now of the emotion that had been apparent a few minutes earlier. "You didn't know her, did you?"

Lady Owen's pretty, babyish face clouded. "Don't be flippant, Wilfred. As to not knowing your Aunt Joan, nobody knew her. She was over eighty and lived all by herself in a horrid old castle in Ireland, and never went anywhere. Still, she was your father's mother's sister, and I'm upset because he says I must wear mourning for her, and that I can't go to the County Ball next week. It's too bad! It really is, when I've been looking forward to it for weeks and weeks!"

"Oh, I see!" Wilfred's lips curled in a cynical smile. "It isn't grief for Aunt Joan; it's thwarted vanity?"

Lady Owen flushed angrily. "You're rude and horrid!"

Sir Reginald looked annoyed. His young wife could do no wrong in his eyes; that Wilfred at times barely concealed his dislike for her was a frequent cause of trouble between father and son.

"It is very upsetting for Constance that she should be obliged to go into mourning just now," Sir Reginald said. "But it's only for a few weeks, dear," he added soothingly.

"I shall miss the ball, though," grumbled his wife. "And my dress is ordered—pale green. And I was going to wear my emeralds."

A queer gleam came into Wilfred's eyes. Angela, who had joined the group round the fireplace by this time, noted the expression without understanding it, but again she felt her heartbeats quicken, and the sense of foreboding already with her deepened.

"Your emeralds?" Wilfred emphasized the first word. "Oh, you mean the emeralds. They are heirlooms, you know, Constance; part of the estate. They have to be handed down from father to son. They will belong to my wife some day." He gave Angela a quick glance.

The second dinner-gong was a welcome interruption. The baronet led the way, his wife clinging to his arm, looking fragile and pathetic in the black dress she had donned out of compliment to Aunt Joan.

Angela and Wilfred followed at some little distance, the mocking smile still on his lips, the girl's pale face distressed and anxious.

"Why are you trying to annoy Constance?" she whispered remonstratingly. "Surely it is unwise, Wilfred, considering the circumstances?"

He squeezed the hand that rested on his arm, and shrugged his shoulders.

"Yes, I suppose it is, but she rubs me the wrong way the whole time. But after all, I ought to be much obliged to her just now for not insisting upon wearing the emeralds."

"The emeralds?" Angela repeated. "Why?"

"Hush!" Wilfred pressed her hand again, this time warningly. "I haven't time to tell you now, dear, but I hope they are going to put everything right."

* * * * * * * * *

Angela Fraser was the daughter of Sir Reginald's younger sister. She was one of a large family; her father was by no means well-to-do. He was the vicar of a neighboring parish, and so when the second Lady Owen had suggested that Angela should come and live with her as a sort of companion and general help, the offer was accepted, rather to Wilfred's displeasure. It didn't tone in with his idea of the fitness of things that his future wife should occupy a subordinate position in his father's household. But Angela talked him over.

"We shall see more of each other, dear, than we do now; and surely that will make up for any disadvantages there may be? Besides, there won't be any. Connie and I get on quite well together."

This was true; but it was due to the younger girl's unfailing sweetness of temper and the generosity of her disposition. She gave such willing service that it would have been difficult even for spoilt, vain little Constance Owen to find any occasion to quarrel.

"I leave everything to Angela!" was a favorite remark of Lady Owen's. And it was quite true—she did.

Wilfred knew this, and he was counting upon it now. It was the next evening, and he and Angela were once more alone together in the drawing-room before dinner. It was the first chance they had had of another confidential chat since the night before.

* * * * * * * * *

Angela was staring at Wilfred with wide-open, horrified eyes, while he argued, protested and entreated.

"The emeralds are not hers, Angel; if they were it would be a different thing. She is an interloper. If she hadn't entrapped my father into marrying her the jewels would have been yours."

"Oh, don't, Will, don't!" the girl pleaded. "You know you are uttering sophistries; trying to convince me and yourself that wrong is right."

"No, I'm not," he answered obstinately. "Anyway, what harm can it do if I borrow the jewels for a few weeks? Constance can't wear them until she is out of mourning for Aunt Joan; my father won't let her. You always look after all the jewels and finery for her, so you have the keys and can hand them over. I can raise the money I want on them, and in a few months pay it back. I can, I tell you—yes, without borrowing from money-lenders any more. I want to be done with the whole crew, that's why I'm so desperately anxious; and you know my father has promised to give his consent to our marriage and settle an income on me in six months' time if I keep absolutely straight till then. Angel," his voice and manner grew desperate in its pleading. "Won't you help me? Can't you realize how much—how much is at stake? If I don't pay this money Danby and Lewis will both appeal to my father; and—oh, it isn't a creditable transaction. I—I gave a check in part payment—a check that I'd no money to meet; it's a criminal procedure. Lewis swears that he'll prosecute! You—you will give me the emeralds, won't you, Angel? You will save me?"

White, and trembling from head to foot, the girl stood tense and silent as she had the night before; and again an interruption came, this time from Ella, Lady Owen's maid.

Her mistress had sent her with a telegram for Angela, that had just been delivered.

Wilfred took it and opened it.

"From your father. You're to go home at once, it says 'important.'"

Angela's face had grown even paler. "Someone must be ill!"

"Nonsense!" Wilfred tried to cheer her. "Uncle Fred would have said so. You can't go to-night, Angel; the morning will do."

The girl shook her head. "Father wants me at once or he wouldn't have said so. Of course I must go." She turned to the waiting maid. "Ella, will you tell Lady Owen and then come and help me pack?"

There was a train that left for Batchford in an hour. Angela was driven to the station in time to catch it. All was bustle and confusion beforehand; she and Wilfred had scarcely any time together. He went with her to the station, but his father also accompanied them; there was no chance to speak again of the emeralds.

The young man felt almost frantic. His nerves were in a terrible state; anxiety and many nights of sleepleness were doing their work; he was scarcely responsible for his words and actions. In all the twenty-three years of his life he had never felt quite so desperate.

* * * * * * * * *

Later that evening he passed the wide-open door of Lady Owen's room and glanced inside with a sneer of contempt. She prided herself on her collection of curiosities—she thought she was a judge of what dealers call "articles of vertu," and being the most untidy as well as the most thoughtless of women, her room was always in chaos. In the glare of the electric light he saw a table littered with her treasures, bottles of Venetian glass, boxes of ormolu and enamel, trinkets of all kinds, and there amongst them, the ornamental casket which contained the emeralds.

Hardly knowing what he did he crossed the threshold—he found himself standing by the table, and even while he looked over his shoulder, fancying the step of an eavesdropper, he knew his hands were groping amongst the treasures seeking the casket. A moment more and it was in his grip. The clasp was difficult, he ought to have remembered the trick of its opening, but could not, and as he fumbled some sound of movement came more clear.

Panic seized him, hardly conscious that he held the casket, he turned and fled from the room—from the house.

The November night was very dark; the blinds were drawn over the windows of the house, the light that shone through them was not penetrating. Wilfred stumbled along, scarcely knowing where he was going; in his hand the case containing the emeralds.

Presently he came to a sudden halt, so sudden that the box was jerked out of his hand; then he heard far, far away, as it seemed, the dull echo of a splash, and he knew what had happened, while the beads of perspiration broke out on his forehead and rolled down his face.

Right at the end of one of the winding paths in the garden was an old moss-grown well, built up high from the ground. Wilfred, stumbling blindly along in the darkness, had come in direct contact with its brick wall.

The case containing the emeralds was now lying somewhere at the bottom of it in the slimy, stagnant water that had been undisturbed for years.

What was he to do now? How recover it without betraying himself? What was to become of him?

Standing there in the darkness, with the cold night air blowing round him, full realization came over him. He would have to tell his father now that he was a thief! There was no way out!

What had he been thinking of to commit such a crime? How was he to face the shame and disgrace? And then there was Angel. How would she bear it?

In imagination he saw his father horrified and grief-stricken. Constance wouldn't be able to comfort him, for he believed in his innermost heart that she would rejoice in his downfall. But before and above everything there was Angel!

Wild thoughts chased each other through his brain; he grew giddy and confused with the state of tumult it was in.

He put his hands up and held them one on each side of his throbbing temples, then he staggered and fell on the soft grass and lay there for a time barely conscious, and yet knowing that something terrible had happened to him, that life could never be the same again.

Whether he lived or died, he would have to pay for his indiscretions; others would have to pay, too. Therein lay the chief bitterness of the thought.

When at last he got up from the ground and made his way back into the house, he looked and felt years older, and had made up his mind firmly on one point. As soon as he could find the means he would end his life.

* * * * * *

He passed a wretched night—his last on earth, so he told himself, as he tossed about on his bed trying to think out a way to make suicide appear an accident.

He didn't come down at breakfast time, but sent word to say that his head was aching. Sir Reginald paid his son a visit in his bedroom, and the young man's appearance startled his father.

"You look most wretchedly ill!" he affirmed. "Hadn't we better send for Gray?"

Wilfred shook his head. "Gray's no earthly good to me," he replied wearily. "Don't worry, father, I shall be all right presently."

Sir Reginald went away. He thought he would send for the family doctor in spite of his son's protests, and said so to his wife.

Constance demurred. "What nonsense, dear! He's been going the pace in town, I except; that's all that's the matter with Wilfred. Don't bother you head about him?

She was bothering her own head a good deal, and hadn't any room in her thoughts for her stepson's ailments. She had missed the case containing the emeralds from her dressing-table, and felt very worried, but not sufficiently so at present to raise an alarm.

She had had the jewels in her hand in the afternoon, she remembered that perfectly. She had put the necklace on when she was dressing for dinner, and the brooch and earrings. They looked lovely with her black dress. She had hated taking them off again, only she had been obliged to because green was not mourning, and Reginald was so punctilious, even when they were dining alone.

"Such rubbish to go into mourning for old Aunt Joan!" her thoughts branched off, then went back to the jewels—she could not find them anywhere.

She had suddenly realized that she would be late for dinner, and had taken the emeralds off in a hurry. Ella, her maid, was out of the room at the time. When Lady Owen questioned her now she knew nothing, only she was quite sure she hadn't touched the jewels. Ella was not at all worried; she knew her mistress' careless moods too well.

"You've pushed them in a drawer somewhere out of the way, my lady," she said. "We shall find them presently."

But they couldn't find them. Drawers were turned out, Lady Owen scattered gloves and laces recklessly on the floor.

Ella was in despair of ever getting the room tidy again.

Constance was almost in tears.

"If only Miss Fraser hadn't gone away," she said peevishly, "this couldn't have happened. It was horribly inconsiderate of her. Naturally I was so shaken and nervous last night with her sudden departure that I didn't know what I was doing, and can't remember anything."

There was a telegram from Angela midday. "Back this afternoon," it said, so Constance decided to await Angela's return before she spoke to Sir Reginald. Angela could perhaps suggest a place where the jewels could be found.

* * * * * * * * *

Sir Reginald took his wife for a drive that afternoon, so they were both out when Angela arrived. The girl asked at once for Wilfred. He was not in the house either, so she was told, much to her disappointment.

She had tea in her own room, then went down to the drawing-room after dressing for dinner. Wilfred would come to her there, she felt sure. They nearly always managed to get half an hour to themselves before the gong sounded.

So she sat in the firelit room waiting and thinking of the evening before, when her lover had made his confession to her, and asked for her help—help it was quite impossible to give.

How miserable she had been then! How utterly heartbroken and despairing! And now—she clasped her hands—she was so happy; she could scarcely realize it.

Her love for Wilfred was a very wonderful thing. It covered all his shortcomings, and made excuses for him all the time. His weakness and constant need of her made an irresistible appeal. She didn't love him for what he was or what he was not, but just for himself; and, oh, she was glad, glad that she was able to help him to make a fresh start and cover up all his past mistakes.

Wilfred came into the room just then, and crossed right over to her, holding out his hands. She sprang up and put hers into them.

"Angel, dearest! I was going away; then I heard you were coming back, and I felt I must see you, just once more to say goodby."

"Wilfred!" she cried out, snatching her hands from his and putting her arms round his neck. "What are you talking about? Goodby? What next? No, don't speak any more until I've told you. Aunt Joan has left most of her money to mother, and three thousand pounds to me! That is why father wired for me, to sign papers and things. He never thought I should be startled or the telegram would have been more explicit. No, you're not to speak even yet." She pressed her lips against his to silence him. "I told father a little of your trouble, not much, and he was so kind and understanding. He managed so that I should have five hundred pounds at once. I have the check here, Wilfred." She drew an envelope out of the bosom of her dress and pushed it into his hand. "Now, then, you can settle up with those dreadful money-lenders at once, and your father need never know anything about it."

Wilfred had listened like a man in a dream. Now a slight sound came from between his lips, but it was not the joyful note Angela had anticipated.

She drew back, frightened.

"Wilfred, what is it?"

"I—I don't know how to tell you—only—oh, Angel, the money is too late! I mean, my father will have to know!"

Then he poured out the story in broken accents, kneeling at the girl's feet while she sat motionless, her head bowed, her face in shadow.

"There's no excuse for me, none, none. I don't expect you to forgive me. How can you As to my father"——

He had no time to say any more, and Angela, who had been trying to speak for some seconds, sprang to her feet as Wilfred got up from kneeling beside her.

They had heard Sir Reginald and Constance coming, and were just in time.

"Here you are again in the dark, you two." Sir Reginald switched on the light as he spoke. "I never knew such a pair for talking secrets in the firelight as you and Angela!"

The girl laughed tremendously. Wilfred could not speak; he could only stare in bewilderment at Constance, who was radiant with smiling satisfaction, the emeralds twinkling in her ears and sparkling round her white neck.

Then she caught sight of her stepson's face, and her own clouded for a moment.

"Don't stare so, Wilfred, as if you thought I was committing a crime wearing them!" she pouted. "You're very rude, isn't he, Angela? I'd lost them, you see, and I was so glad to get them back I simply had to put them on."

"Get them back?" stammered Wilfred. "Where? How?"

Angela interrupted. "I saw them lying all over Connie's dressing-table just before I went away last night, so I gathered them up and took them into my own room for safety. I hadn't time to put them in their case." She laughed a trifle hysterically. "Poor Connie has been terribly worried. I'm so sorry, dear!"

Constance gave her a gracious smile. "Oh, never mind, Angela, it doesn't matter now I've got them back, but I have had a beastly day. Even now, I can't think what I've done with the case."

"Oh, that'll turn up," Sir Reginald interposed, "in some quite unexpected place."

Angela's eyes met Wilfred's; they flashed her a look of unspeakable relief and thankfulness. His lips moved slightly.

He wanted to shout and sing boisterously; he felt it was almost impossible to be quiet, his despair had been so great. He had been down in such depths; it seemed almost miraculous this sunshine of happiness that flooded his pathway now.

After dinner he and Angela told Sir Reginald the good news.

"You won't make us wait six months now, will you?" Angela pleaded. "Will doesn't owe a penny in the world now that he can't pay, so when I get my money we shall be quite well off, and there really isn't any reason why we shouldn't be married quite soon."

The baronet did not quite know what to say.

"Upon my word!" he ejaculated at last. "So you mean to defy me, do you"

Will went to him. "Don't you think of it like that, father. I just feel it will be such a tremendous help to me to know that Angela really belongs to me—I'm sure I can keep straight once she is my wife."

Constance looked slightly sceptical, but Sir Reginald put one hand on his son's shoulder and held out the other to Angela.

"Well, well," he said, "I suppose I must give my consent, for you'll probably do as you like in any case. Get her a wrap, Wilfred, and take her for a stroll in the moonlight."

They did as they were told, and Wilfred, with deep thankfulness in his heart, led Angela down to the old well, where only a few hours before such black despair had entered his soul.

Putting his arms round her, he once more renewed his promises for the future, and she, looking up into his earnest face, saw truth and sincerity there, and knew that this time he would keep his word.

TRIES TO STRANGLE SWISS PRESIDENT

Assailant Seizes M. Ador, Who Is Quickly Rescued From His Grasp

REDS FIGHTING THE LEAGUE

Attempt To Break Up Meeting And Rejoice In Wilson's Illness

Berne, Oct. 22.—Swiss presidents have hitherto been spared from molestation by anarchists or madmen, but since the Bolshevist propaganda has penetrated this small republic even the venerable and highly respected chief of State, M. Ador, has been the victim of something much resembling an attempt on his life.

Yesterday an individual named Weissenbach, pushing aside the President's woman secretary, forced an entrance in M. Ador's room and is reported to have seized the President by the throat. He might have strangled M. Ador had not the brother of the Swiss Defense Minister rushed in and rescued him.

Weissenbach was one of those who recently took part in a meeting in opposition to Switzerland joining the League of Nations. It is not yet known whether he is a Bolshevik or is crazy or both.

Last Sunday, when Federal Councilor Callonder was addressing a mass meeting at Winterthur in favor of Switzerland joining the League, a number of Bolsheviki attempted unsuccessfully to break up the meeting. It is now believed that the Bolsheviki and the Pan Germans are cooperating in an endeavor to prevent Switzerland from becoming a member of the League.

Nevertheless, the Swiss Government, realising that should Switzerland not join the League within the stipulated time, Geneva might not become the League seat, has called a special session of Parliament for Nov. 10 to decide the question. As the decision must finally come to a referendum, many of the ablest Swiss intellectuals, historians, and others are addressing mass meetings explaining the objects of the League, and they urge that Switzerland join it immediately.

This would probably have been needless but for the Pro-German and Bolshevist propaganda and press. All Swiss newspapers, which during the war served the cause of the German General Staff, are now opposing the League, while all which were and are friendly to the Entente, including the entire French-Swiss press, are advocating it.

President Wilson's illness has cast a positive gloom over French Switzerland and is sincerely deplored by leading German Swiss papers, such as the Neue Zuricher Zeitung. Although it would hardly be credited, yet Bolshevist, Sinn Fein, and pro-German circles are positively rejoicing, and the hope is openly expressed that now that the President lies prostrate his Senatorial opponents will succeed in wrecking his policy and prevent America from joining the League.

COFFEE IMPORTER TAKES OWN LIFE

Mr. Platon Cavadia Shoots Self In Mouth, Dying Almost Instantly

Mr. Platon Cavadia, a coffee importer in Shanghai for a number of years, committed suicide early yesterday afternoon. He held the muzzle of a ten-chambered Savage automatic pistol in his mouth and the bullet passed out through the back of the head embedding itself in the wall. He died almost instantly.

The tragedy took place in a boarding house owned by Mrs. Tailer at 19 Nanzing Road. Mr. Cavadia had lived there for the last five or six months after he had retired from the coffee business. Previous to that he had lived at the corner of Boone and Miller Roads where he had his business.

The body was found by Mrs. Tailer. He had evidently shot himself while in a sitting position and had fallen over. He was fully dressed except that he wore no shoes. In his right hand was the pistol with nine chambers loaded, the other containing an empty shell.

Hongkew police were notified and Dr. Hilbert was called. French authorities later took charge of the case as Mr. Cavadia is a Greek and therefore a French protege.

No motive is apparent for the suicide. Mr. Cavadia had planned to leave Shanghai on the Sphinx last Tuesday but later decided not to go on the steamer. His passport and nearly $10,000 in drafts, United States gold notes, Bank of England Notes and Japanese yen were found in his room.

He had been a successful business man here for a number of years and was well known as an importer of coffee. He was unmarried and has but one distant relation in Shanghai as far as can be learned.

Sinn Fein Newspaper Office In Dublin Raided By British Troops

British troops raid Sinn Fein newspapers in Dublin
INTERNATIONAL

British troops, wearing trench helmets, aided by policemen, raiding the office of a Sinn Fein newspaper in Dublin. Huge quantities of Sinn Fein literature, printed in the newspaper plant and ready for distribution, was seized. This photograph, one of the first to reach this country picturing the activities against the Sinn Feiners, shows the troops loading a truck with the confiscated literature.

Far Eastern News Notes

Japanese Police At Saga Out On Strike

The Japan Chronicle of December 6 says: There has been unrest among the police for some time and a real strike has come at last. A message from Saga, Kyushu, reports that the elimination by the local prefectural assembly of the "off duty allowances" for the police force which were budgetted for the next fiscal year, offended the policemen in that city. Their indignation took the form of leaving their posts on the afternoon of the 3rd. At about 6 p.m., it it is said, not a policeman was to be seen in any of the police-boxes in the city. The matter is being seriously considered by the local authorities. It is suggested that the elimination of the estimates in question is not the sole cause for their complaint. A few demands have been referred to the chief of the Saga police for acceptance failing which they threaten to go on regular strike.

Wholesale Kidnapping Laid To Toi Shan Bandit

The South China Morning Post of December 5 says:

A Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday on a requisition for his surrender to the authorities of Canton on charges of robbery and kidnapping in Kwong Hoi City on January 16, 1918.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the defense.

The facts alleged are that certain robbers of Ku Tau with other outlaws pillaged Kwong Hoi City in Toi Shan District, kidnapped 300 villagers, and carried away booty amounting to $10,000. Sometime later the robbers' den at Ku Tau was taken by the Government troops after a stiff battle and the robbers who escaped took refuge in either Hongkong or Macao. On November 3 three of the kidnapped villagers who had been redeemed by ransom came to Hongkong from Macao, recognised the fugitive on the steamer, and denounced him to the police. It transpired that the fugitive was a notorious robber in his village and had given great trouble to the authorities there. The case was adjourned until today.

Japanese Exports Hit Hard By Boycott

The Peking Daily News of December 9 says:

In view of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in China, it is interesting to note that statistical investigations made in Osaka reveal the fact that Japanese trade, so far as import is concerned, has not been affected, but it is quite different as regards exports.

Below are shown the effects of the boycott upon the exports to China between June and August this year:

	Decrease. Percent
Patent medicines	70
Looking-glasses	80
Toys	90
Umbrellas	60
Earthenware	60
Soaps (mostly toilet)	70
Hats and caps	20
Fans (both folding and flat)	20
Cotton hosiery	50
Cotton tissues	30
Satin (silk and cotton)	40

It is to be noted that of the export goods, the finished manufactures were worst hit while raw materials enjoyed a continued demand and in fact some of them have showed an increase in export since the boycott. Commodities which are used in further manufacture were also well off compared with finished articles. These figures can only be taken as showing the general tendency. In some cases the decline is seasonal, and in some it is simply a case of more remunerative markets having been found elsewhere. But when all these allowances are made, the boycott remains, as an effective argument.

Hupeh Garrison Declines To Join Mutineers

The Peking and Tientsin Times of December 9 says:

According to a telegram received here from Tuchun Wang Chang-yuan of Hupeh province some thirty men of the 8th Division at Sashi attempted to mutiny last week with a view to raiding and looting the town. The local garrison, however, refused to join in the uprising and the mutineers, seeing that their movement had failed, fled. This caused a panic among the people and it was necessary to proclaim martial-law. Tuchun Wang has been instructed to work in co-operation with Wang Ju-chien to make arrangements for the disbandment of units which are showing signs of unrest, and to punish severely any of those who have or who may create disturbances.

Hongkong Police Recruits Kick About Poor Pay

The China Mail of December 4 says:

Further information secured this morning with regard to the pay and conditions of service of the new European recruits to the local Police Force show that on the pay day before last, some of the new men approached the Captain Superintendent of Police exhibiting to him the balance of their months' pay after essential disbursements had been made. Some of the men had $5, some $15 and some $20, according to their expenditure in "extras." The men as we are informed, stated to the C.S.P. that they declined to continue in the Service and risk their lives on something like $10 per month pocket money. The C.S.P. then informed the men that it would be better if they made a formal application for consideration of their grievances. This was done and it is presumed the petition was placed before the Government. However, the men were instructed to appear before the C.S.P. on Tuesday last, and they were then informed that the Government could not see its way to increase the rate of pay and those who did not desire to remain in the Service would receive their passages back to England. The men were given until Saturday next to decide. At that time, seven of the men had put their names down as being desirous of taking advantage of the offer of a passage home and we learn this morning that several other men have signified a like intention.

Buddhist Salvation Army Organised In Japan

From the Kobe Herald of December 5:

A Buddhist salvation army has been organised by Mr. Honda Sentaro, an adherent of the Nichiren sect, Major-General Nozawa (retired) and others. The Japan Times and Mail says the scheme has the backing of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kono Hironaka, Mr. Toyama Mitsuru, the Rev. Mr. Honda, and many other influential men. The organisation will be called "Bukkyo Kyuseidan" and its headquarters will be established on the premises recently occupied by the late Count Itagaki, in Shiba park, which has been purchased by the organisation.

Col. Robertson's Death Casts Gloom Over Peking

The Peking and Tientsin Times of December 8 says: The report of the death of Colonel D. S. Robertson military attache of the British Legations cast a gloom over Peking today. Colonel Robertson was highly esteemed by all with whom he came into contact as one of the best type of kindly English gentlemen. Both foreigners and Chinese unite in offering deep sympathy to Sir Somerville and Lady Head.

On the outbreak of war Colonel Robertson was in England After several years service as Military Attache in Peking, he served for some time on the General Staff at the War Office, and then was a attached to the Russian Army subsequently being for some time in Siberia and then returning to his old post at Peking.

Peking Would Curb Anti-Jap Epithet's

The Peking Daily News of Dec. 9 says:

At the request of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, the Ministry of Education has issued a lengthy instruction to the students ordering them not to employ such expressions as Jih nu (devil Japs), Jih-pen siu-kuei (Nippon dwarf imps), etc. in the circulars distributed. It is noticed that in many of the flags exhibited by the students there are inscriptions of "to arms," "fight the devil" etc. It is wrong for the people to hope for war, while a peaceful solution can be obtained. The Ministry appreciates very much the patriotic feelings of the students, but has to warn them not to use violent language, so as not to furnish any pretext to foreigners for making complaints, etc.

Alleged Thief Declares He was Robbed Of $5,000

From the Canton Times of December 5: Wong Sam, a *fokl* of the Chee Sang money exchange shop in Ta Tung street, is being detained in the Police jail under suspicion of having swindled $5,009 in Hongkong banknotes from his employer. But Wong Sam says that he was robbed of the money by two thugs while carrying the banknotes to be exchanged in another shop. He told the Police that he was waylaid and drugged by the thieves, who led him to a public station where they relieved him of $5,000 Hongkong currency.

Chinese Students Arrive In France

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 10.—Two hundred Chinese students arrived in Paris yesterday evening. Eight hundred more are shortly expected. Six thousand are due to come to France in the course of the next two years.

FUNERAL OF MR. IBUKIYAMA

Funeral services for Mr. Tokuji Ibukiyama, Japanese member of the Municipal Council and manager of the N. Y. K. will take place Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

ROBBERY AT HONGKONG

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, Dec. 11.—Thieves last night entered Sheriff Brothers' Jewelry Store and stole from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars worth of jewelery and watches. No arrests have yet been made.

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WELL YOU TOLD ME ABOUT THAT QUARTER AND I THOUGHT IF I YELLED UNDER HIS WINDOW HE'D CHUCK A QUARTER TO ME, BUT INSTEAD HE CHUCKED A SHOE AND HIT ME ON THE BEAN!
WELL GEE WHIZ, KIN I HELP THAT?
IF HE HADN'T CHUCKED A QUARTER AT YOU HE WOULDN'T A CHUCKED A SHOE AT ME, SO IT'S ALL YOUR FAULT!
I DON'T EXACTLY GET HIS DRIFT-
IT SOUNDS LIKE A PRETTY FAIR 'ARGIMENT' AT T'AT THOUGH!
JOM McNAMARA

Congress's Program For U.S. Trading Fleet

Aims At Prompt Return To Private Ownership, Encouragement Of Investors, And Building And Operation On A Great Scale

(*New York Times*)

Congress's shipping program, recognised as one of the great tasks of the present session, has advanced to the point where it is fairly well outlined. The Merchant Marine Committee of the House is completing hearings on what is designed to be the chief piece of legislation and in a short time the measure will be reported out. Main features of the bill are:

Private ownership of our merchant marine.

Taking from the President control over the Shipping Board and centralising authority and responsibility in that body.

Sale by the Shipping Board of all ships as soon as possible.

Long-term payments on ships to facilitate their purchase by private owners.

William S. Greene, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, was asked in Washington the other day for a statement of the main aims of the bill and the reasons back of the provisions it contained. He said:

"The Government should contemplate retirement from commercial shipbuilding, ship-owning and ship-operating activities at the earliest date which may be convenient and practical in order:

"First, to give our overseas trade the full benefit of competitive service.

"Second, to impart to present and prospective steamship operators that confidence which they must feel before they can be expected to put their money in existing ships and to place orders for new ships, without which the outlook for the American shipbuilding industry will not be encouraging.

"The Committee on Merchant Marine has endeavored, since the opening of the special session of Congress, to secure all the valuable information with respect to the different phases of shipbuilding that it could possibly obtain for the general purpose of acquiring that knowledge which is so essential to the making of sound and intelligent legislation for the exclusive benefit of our country. With this end in view, the committee has held a series of hearings on practically every phase of shipping, including the subject of marine insurance and that of mortgaging vessels, and its general views are well embraced in the bill recently introduced by me as Chairman of the committee.

REPEAL OF LEGISLATION

"This bill provides for the repeal of all emergency shipping legislation and cancels all the extraordinary powers conferred on the President for the requisitioning of ships, wharves, and other properties. It also repeals the power to control ocean freights and charters, and eliminates any further extension of the Shipping Board house-building program. It specifies that all property acquired under these acts shall be transferred to the Shipping Board. While the power conferred upon the President to operate under the emergency shipping legislation has been exercised by the Shipping Board under the order of the President, it is, nevertheless, evident that a dual control exists which this act prevents, thereby concentrating all power in the Shipping Board.

"The act then arranges for the sale of ships and provides for extended payments on them up to ten years; provision is also made authorising the board to accept mortgages. It instructs the board to discontinue shipbuilding so far as is consistent with good judgment and requires that the board make no further investments in new ships or plants, and further insists that they shall endeavor to withdraw as quickly as possible from all investments made by them and turn the money into the Treasury of the United States. It states in addition that all requisitioned property in which the Government has no financial interests must be returned to the owners.

"It is apparent to every one familiar with the shipping problem that America must act quickly if it expects to compete successfully with other powerful maritime nations, like Great Britain. If we act intelligently and with proper co-operation, there is not the slightest doubt that we shall become one of the leading shipbuilding nations of the world. We shall have the largest number of shipyards, the materials and the labor, and when our shipbuilding plants are completed and well organised on sound business principles, so as to produce ships cheaply and rapidly, we shall not only produce ships enough to become the leader in the commerce of the world by furnishing transportation at reasonable rates—thereby performing a service to the rest of the world—but we shall build ships, I venture to state, in such large numbers and at such fair prices that we shall become the Mecca of the shipbuilding trade of the world.

BUREAU OF SHIPPING

"An American Bureau of Shipping has been created, which will provide for the classification of shipping after the manner of the British Lloyds, and with the co-operation of shipowners and American shipping interests this valuable adjunct of the American merchant marine will be materially enhanced. It has too long been the custom to place marine insurance abroad to a considerable extent. In view of this important bureau already established and with the information now being collected and soon to be presented to Congress, there is no doubt that there will be large investments of money made by American marine insurance companies, which will probably be established to meet the great demand for insurance of the world's shipping, and especially of American shipping.

"It is to the strong, courageous and swift that opportunity presents itself. Shall we sleep while the opportunity to be the dominant financial, industrial power of the world, with all its great moral potentialities, is trying to force itself into our indifferent grasp, or shall we, with the courage, decision, enterprise and vision of our ancestors, seize this great opportunity and make America a permanent and irresistible force for the welfare of humanity and progress of civilisation? This is a vital problem, which the shipping men of our country will have to help to determine. And it is of the utmost importance that the control and operation of our future great American merchant marine be placed in the hands of those experienced and shrewd shipping men who have heretofore demonstrated their business ability.

The ship mortgage bill, which will probably be the next piece of legislation reported out, following the main shipping measure, is intended to open the way to draw such large investment from the public into our merchant marine as now goes into public utilities and other standard stocks. Such support, taking into consideration the experience of other countries, is deemed essential in providing funds for a great American trading fleet. Representative George W Edmunds of Pennsylvania, who ranks next to Mr. Greene on the committee and who has been giving especial attention to this bill, said with regard to the difficulties it seeks to overcome:

"Heretofore mortgages on ships have taken second place. All ordinary maritime liens occupied first place, the contention being that ships could not operate without being free to create these liens ahead of any other obligation. The practice, however, has had the effect of limiting investment in shipping property, as trust companies and banking institutions could not invest funds in securities whose position was unstable. Therefore shipping investments in this country were forced in the hands of large companies whose bonds did not stand as a mortgage against single ships but against a group of ships, so that the loss of one was not felt as an injury to the loan.

"Now our endeavor, in order to aid in solving a fundamental problem of the shipping situation, should be to encourage as many different interests as possible to go into shipping, so as to make shipping popular in all parts of the country among people at large. Every other maritime country has been successful in making ship securities a popular form of investment. This is particularly true of Great Britain, Norway, Sweden; and Denmark. To attain this object in this country requires education among our people who have no knowledge of shipping. This work will no doubt be taken up by our banking interests as soon as the status of the ship mortgage is permanently determined. In England five-pound shipping debenture bonds are widely scattered among families of small means. The solution of this problem recommended by the committee will probably be to provide that a certain percentage of the ship be lienable, so as to give elbow room for operation, and to reserve the remainder as subject to first mortgage loans.

"Another important part of the shipping legislation program is the loadline bill which has just been passed by the House. The load-line marks the depth to which ships may be loaded, and therefore adds safety to the vessel at sea. All of the great maritime countries have load-line laws except the United States and Japan. In the development of merchant marine, marine insurance facilities and resources are factors of the first importance, to take care of the hazard that marks this business. The load-line bill prepared by this committee is a fundamental aid to that end, for our marine insurance companies, those in existence and those which are expected to come into existence, will have a better basis for their risks to rest upon, and there will at the same time be a benefit to operators in the stabilisation of insurance rates. During the war I saw that the premium for insurance of a ship bound for Archangel was $200,000. Even a slight difference in insurance rates may mean the difference between profit and loss to the ship owner."

NO LEGISLATION

No legislation to guide or direct the Shipping Board in fixing the prices on the ships to be disposed of is contemplated. That is held to be a responsibility the board must itself carry, but Mr. Edwards thinks that the policy of the board thus far has retarded the upbuilding of our merchant marine at a time when every delay is costly.

"The Shipping Board," said Mr. Edwards, "has set prices too high. I am firmly of the opinion that they will be unable to dispose of their vessels unless they are prepared to amortise a certain proportion of the extra cost occasioned by the war. The difference, the amount of loss that has to be taken, will not be so great at this time, but will become greater as the tonnage of the world more nearly approaches the carrying capacity needed to do the world's work. Therefore I hold that to delay fixing prices on the ships that will enable our private operators to buy them not only postpones at a pivotal time the expansion of our shipping industry, but also means a greater loss to the Government in the long run.

"It certainly cannot be expected with only a year or so of profitable operation in view—for assuredly beyond that time the outlook is very indefinite—that investment will seek such extraordinary high prices as the Shipping Board is asking. I know my views do not meet those of the Shipping Board; they think the cost of new ships is going to appreciate and more nearly reach the price they demand, but my opinion is that unless there is a considerable let-down in building by all countries, in course of two or three years the world will be overbuilt. There is nothing so sensitive as the price of a ship when it cannot be put in use.

"The Shipping Board is asking from $200 to $225 a ton, which is not less than $75 a ton more than foreign shipbuilders are asking. I know that new ships, recently put off the ways in England, were sold for $103 a ton. These ships have been built since the war closed. It is manifestly impossible for our operators to pay the prices asked by the Shipping Board and compete with the operators of other countries who can buy at a figure so much lower.

HOPE OF HIGHER PRICES

"Admitting that there is a shortage of vessels now, what do the figures show to support the claim of the Shipping Board that prices are to continue strong and advancing? In 1914 the world's shipping amounted to 49,000,000 tons, and that was from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons too much—that is, shipping that was under profitable operation. Today, according to Lloyd's Register, the total of world shipping is 50,919,000 tons. Add to this the 8,000,000 tons on the ways. If the maritime countries continue to build at this feverish rate we shall soon reach the point where the world will be overbuilt in shipping—that is, in excess of the point of profitable operation and if that time comes how will the Shipping Board be able to get rid of its ships without shouldering a very heavy loss? Even Australia has started to build her own ships.

"Our program is to put our merchant marine in private hands wholly. That is the policy recommended by the Shipping Board itself; but how can it be done, especially at the time when it should be done, when the Shipping Board is keeping prices $75 a ton higher than operators in competitive countries can buy ships?"

Chinese Art Topic Of Talk Here Today

Mrs. Wilbur To Make Address Before Shanghai Women This Afternoon

"Chinese Art of the Han Dynasty" is the subject of an address to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Wilbur before the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club. The meeting will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society lecture hall at 4:30 o'clock. By use of a reflectoscope, pictures of the period will be shown and there will also be a collection of jades, bronzes and potteries loaned by Mrs. Ayscough, Mr. Doloroukoff and Mr. Kliene.

Annual Meeting Of Chinese Tract Held

The forty-first annual meeting of the trustees of the Chinese Tract Society was held in the home of the Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D. yesterday. The following Chinese and foreign trustees were present: Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D., Rev. W'ong Siao-kw'ei, Mr. Zee Vee-wai, Rev. E. Box, Rev. Tsang Pao-ts'u, Rev. Tsu Tsok-san, Rev. J. Vale, Rev. Wong Veng-s, Rev: S. I. Woodbridge, D.D. Mr. B. Y. Chow, Rev. Sydney T. H. Tai, Rev. Tsen Liang-ding, Rev. Drung Kyi-doh, Rev. Li Foh-kong, Rev. G. F. Fitch, D.D. and Rev. J. W. Laurice, D.D.

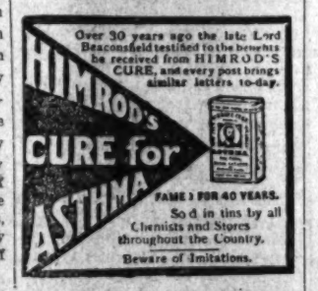
The Editorial Secretary, Rev. J. Vale, read extracts from the annual report, showing that the sales for the year were $4,741.23 and the circulation 440,786 copies equal to 5,544,976 pages.

Gifts from Chinese individuals and churches during the year amounted to $565.01, making a grand total from this source for the five years of $6,803.66.

Free grants from the distribution fund during the year amounted 3,995,148 copies. All parts of the Republic, as well as other parts of the world where Chinese are dwelling, received benefits.

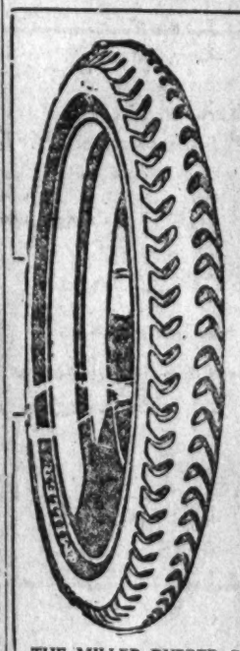
A statement of accounts presented by the Honorable Treasurer, Mr. T. D. Begg, showed that $3,197.41 had been paid out for printing and $2,231.48 for office expenses. The income from all sources was $5,770.50 and the expenditure $5,942.15. The Honorable Treasurer is leaving for a much needed furlough at the end of this month, having tendered his resignation, the Board expressed their hearty appreciation of the services he had rendered during the past year and a hope for his speedy return. Mr. H. U. Briner was elected acting treasurer during Mr. Begg's absence.

The passing of a vote of thanks to the Honorable General Secretary, Mr. Zee Vee-wai, the Honorable Auditor, Mr. H. U. Briner and the host and hostess of the day Dr. and Mrs., A. P. Parker closed the meeting.


Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.
HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
FAME 3 FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

THE VENUS
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

"DE LUXE ANNIE"



Miller
GEARED to the ROAD
TIRES
get a firm grip and hold on, preventing both
SKIDS AND SIDE SLIPS
The big, sharp gear teeth can't slide on a wet, slimy surface. They cut down through the film to the roadway beneath.
The tire with the natural vegetable wax and oil retained in the cotton fabric.
THE MILLER RUBBER CO AKRON, U.S.A.
Sole Agents
Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.

SEPIA ENLARGEMENTS
from your own Negatives make
worth-while
XMAS PRESENTS
You Get Good Results at
Moderate Prices at
SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
"The Store of Quality."

LET US FIT YOU
with a pair of these comfortable, beautiful and dainty glasses.
中國精益眼鏡公司
Chinese Optical Company
P.352 Nanking Road

New Stocks
"DUXBAK" Waterproof Leather Belting
"RAINBOW" Rubber Belting
"DICKS" Balata Belting
"ONEIDA" Steel Split Pulleys
"DODGE" Shaft Hangers, Couplings, Pillow Blocks, etc.
Cold Rolled Steel Shafting
"GARLOCK" Steam and Hydraulic Packings
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Mechanical Showroom
7 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai
Telephone Central 778

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

The Twenty Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held within the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Monday, 22nd December, 1919, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for year ended 31st October, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th December, 1919, to 6th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1.

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word Auditor.

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following subarticle be inserted after subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following subarticle be substituted for subarticle 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor(s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first subarticle of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that in lieu thereof the following subarticles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing subarticle herein) and shall possess the requisite share qualification namely at least two thousand (2,000) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That subarticle No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That subarticles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

RESOLUTION 7.

That the paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company be increased from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of the 5,000 Ordinary unissued shares of the Company of Tls. 50 each at a premium of Tls. 145 per share making altogether Tls. 195 per share, subject to the following terms and conditions, but otherwise upon such terms as the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

(a) One new share shall be offered at a premium of Tls. 145 per share to the holder on the 15th December, 1919 of every three old Ordinary shares, but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued.

(b) The full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making altogether Tls. 195 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined.

(c) Any shares not taken up under the preceding clause shall be disposed of by the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee on such terms as they may think proper.

(d) The new shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the financial year ended on the 31st October, 1919, but shall rank for dividend in respect of the financial year of the Company commencing as on the 1st day of November 1919 pari passu with the existing shares.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

Dated: Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

LOST

A Bank Order, of Chaou Foong Bank (兆豐莊) No. 20597, for Taels 500, due on 19th day of 10th moon, has been lost. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the same, as it has been nullified at the Bank concerned. Similar notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

YAH TAI 協泰紗號

Shanghai, December 12, 1919.

26889

Xmas Sale

We have white and black fox, different kinds of furs and skunks. Best quality furs. Necklets, Muffs, and all kinds of furs. Cheap sale for two weeks only.

S. MING KEE.

370 Nanking Road.

'Phone C. 2835.

26886

A Good Opportunity To Save Money

LATEST WINTER GOODS JUST UNPACKED

Special Sale

for TWO WEEKS only, COMMENCING December 5th, 1919

Shanghai Emporium

DRAPERIES and OUTFITTINGS for Men, Women and Children

253-254 Broadway, near Boone Rd.

26664

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1914

(Obligations a 5½%)

Aucune operation de transfert ne sera enregistree du 17 au 31 Decembre inclus.

Par ordre,

Le Secretaire du Conseil,

P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1914

(5½% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order,

P. LEGENDRE,

Secretary.

Conseil D'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1916

(Obligations a 5½%)

Aucune operation de transfert ne sera enregistree du 17 au 31 Decembre inclus.

Par ordre,

Le Secretaire du Conseil,

P. LEGENDRE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1916

(5½% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order,

P. LEGENDRE,

Secretary.

26857

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.

35 Szechuen Road

(Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.

Tel. North 1316.

25580

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

ORIENTAL FUR CO.

MO-CHEE

No. 227 SZECHUEN ROAD

Furs! Furs! Furs!

ERMINE, SABLE, FOX, BLACK FOX, SQUIRREL, RED FOX, REAL SKUNK,

and large assortment of other Furs at Reasonable Prices.

26767

S.S. HAROLD DOLLAR

The Steamer Harold Dollar is now discharging her cargo at the Robert Dollar Pai Lein Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bill-of-ladings for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Wednesday, December 17th, at 10:00 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

26877

A very good present for Book-keepers, Accounts, etc., etc.

"Tables of Taels into Dollars"

Any number of Taels may be found in the Tables.

Cost only $1.00

Obtainable from Henry Teng, experienced teacher of Abacus, Mandarin, Shanghai Dialect, English Shorthand (new system) and Expert Translator.

125 Cunningham Road,

(South of S.N.R. Station)

Or from any foreign Book Store in Shanghai.

26868

LOST

Delivery Order No. 212

Trade Mark (HH) Case No. 411,

for 1 case Silk Damask, per N.Y.K. Yamashiro Maru, second trip from Japan. The public are requested not to negotiate same as it has been made null and void and said order cancelled.

CHUWA CUSTOM BROKER.

中和通關所

26872

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 66" x 82", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.

26651

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

JUST RECEIVED

Razors (Safety) .....Mex.	$2.25
Razors	2.00
Strops (Best Quality)...	1.25
Hones („ „)...	1.00

Owing to the present exchange we are able to offer the above.

Call and investigate.

LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.

11 Soochow Road.

26817

AIKOSHA DAIRY

is now able to receive new orders from those who require

MILK AND CREAM

89 Avenue Dubail

Phone Central 2175.

26846

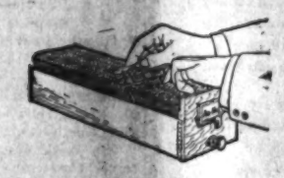
FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468



FILING CABINETS

(Steel and Oak)

FILING SYSTEMS AND SUPPLIES

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

XMAS PUDDINGS
MINCE PIES
XMAS CAKES
SHORT BREAD
AND
SCOTCH BUNS

Special Packing for Outports

JAMES NEIL & CO.

8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

26849

WHARF TARIFFS

The new Tariffs which come into force on January 1st, 1920 have been drawn up and are in course of distribution.

Any firms who have not received copies are requested to communicate with the Wharf Office concerned, when they will be at once supplied.

The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.

Rioka Soko Kaisha, Ltd.

China Merchants' Wharves.

Holt's Wharf.

Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.

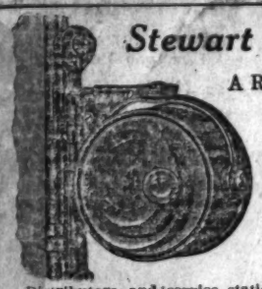
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Wharves.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Wharves.

Robert Dollar Co.'s Wharf.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Wharves.

26715



Stewart V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car

It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

Distributors and service station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI OIL MILL, LIMITED

Manufacturing

PEANUT OIL

Capacity

300 PICULS PER DAY

Quality—The Finest Made

FACTORY

North Side of Soochow Creek, Jessfield Road

Tel. West 898

OFFICE

18B Kiangse Road — Tel. Central 4187

26891

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

26698

CHAN KEE

FURS! FURS!

A1 Szechuen Road

(near Hopkins Butchery, Ningpo Road corner)

Dealers in all kinds of Fur Neck Pieces, Muffs and Coats.

We guarantee the fit of our garments

Prices Moderate

26789

Modern Dancing

A class for tuition in Ball Room dances will be conducted by

PAUL NIJINSKY

AT THE PALACE HOTEL

Tuesday and Friday Commencing at 5.30 p.m. sharp (5.30 to 7.00)

Terms for Eight Lessons:

Ladies $10; Gentlemen $15

Private Lessons Also Given

Apply at No. 1

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE

Tel. North 2072

26704

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL FROM 75 MILLIONS TO 150 MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

The Bank's shareholders, at an extraordinary meeting held at Paris on 28th of November, 1919, have authorised the Board of Directors to increase the Bank's capital from 75 millions to 150 millions of Francs by the issue of 150,000 new shares of Francs 500 face value.

A certain number of shares has been reserved for the Bank's clients in the Far East.

Face value of the fully paid up shares: Francs 500.00.

Issued at a premium of Francs 165.00, making Francs 665.00 for he fully paid up shares.

Or half paid-up shares at Francs 250.00 plus premium of Francs 165.00, making Francs 415.00 per share (half paid-up).

The new issue will carry the same rights and privileges as the old issue, and the new shares will rank for dividends equally with the old shares from 1st January, 1920.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is prepared to receive subscriptions up to 31st December, 1919, and will quote special favorable rates of exchange.

26861

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26699

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26876

TO LET, with possession from 1st January, 1920, one large and most conveniently located godown (two minutes from the Garden Jetty). For further particulars, apply to Persian Commercial Company, 8B Peking Road.

26826 D.14

SITUATIONS VACANT

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT: One of our Courses in Commercial Illustrating, Newspaper Illustrating, Caricaturing and Cartooning, Magazine and Book Illustrating, Industrial Design, etc., will give you preparation for pleasant and well-paid employment. Increased use of advertising in China demands more Commercial Illustrators. I.C.S. Illustrating Courses include drawing outfits and materials needed. Send for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, nurse (or lady's companion) to accompany elderly lady leaving for Europe, via Canada, on Empress steamer, December 27th, in return for first-class passage to any European port. Please communicate with Mrs. E. Park, 12 Henri Riviers, Phone West 696.

26887 D.19

AN efficient and high-class stenographer wanted for permanent position by a reliable American company. Reply stating qualifications to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

26892 D.14

WANTED, competent provision man by an old-established American firm. Applicants must have good local experience and constructive ability. Good salary and excellent prospects to suitable party. Replies will be treated in strict confidence. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

26837

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.

VACANT—One large front room furnished with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for a couple. Terms apply to Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from January 1st, a large, comfortable, newly furnished room, facing south, with large verandah and private bathroom attached. All modern comforts; telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, central, in private family, a furnished room, overlooking the river, with balcony, for gentleman, without board. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

26858 D.13

TO LET, in western district, two large communicating rooms with bathroom, also two attic rooms with bathroom. Furniture and board optional. Rooms can be let singly, if required. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS

26772 D.12

APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENTS, board and lodging, wanted for two professional men arriving by the Empress of Russia on Monday, 15th inst. Western or Central district preferred. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

26878

TO LET, nicely furnished front rooms with board, in private family. Apply to 36, Quinsan Road.

26867 D.12

WANTED, a furnished room with bath, without board, in Bubbling Well district. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

26860 D.12

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST or strayed, liver-coloured pointer dog, answering to the name of "Lord" Dog has short tail, is without muzzle, but bears leather collar without name or number. Finder please communicate with J. G. Bell, 633 Rue Ratard. Phone West 1445.

26888 D. 13

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small house in Frenchtown or Western district, furnished or unfurnished. Advertiser will buy furniture if necessary. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, for immediate or early occupation, furnished or unfurnished house in French Concession or western district. Rent Tls. 100-150. Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

26840 D.12

LOST

LOST: On Avenue Joffre, East of the French School, Tuesday afternoon, a Grey Squirrel Muff. Finder please return to THE CHINA PRESS. Reward offered.

26862 D.12

PROFESSIONAL

MINING ENGINEERING: In your own home you can receive complete training in Metal and Coal Mining. Prospecting, Smelting, etc. I.C.S. Textbooks easy to study and apply in practice. Necessary supplies such as Blowpiping, Drawing Outfits, etc., carried in stock by China Agency for convenience of students. Write for information today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

SELECT dancing class forming. For terms, etc., apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

26669

SELECT dancing class formed, Mondays and Wednesdays, at the Burlington Hotel (also private lessons). Those wishing to join, please apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.

26851 D.16

DRIVING and repairing lessons given by an expert motor car mechanic. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

26617 D.19

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY is open for position as secretary and general office assistant. Has four years' experience. Can take charge of filing and cabling department. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.

26879 D.14

IMPORT man with executive ability, having charge of several departments in large local firm, will consider change of position. Replies will be treated confidentially. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

26890

POSITION WANTED: Expert stenographer, private secretary and office assistant, open for position immediately. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.

26884 D.14

AN experienced steno-typist is open for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

26860 D.12

AMERICAN can recommend excellent cook-boy. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

26856 D.12

EXPORT: Neutral, with many years experience in Shanghai and Hankow, formerly in leading position in large German export firm, is open for propositions as manager or head of export department in first-class firm, for any important export center. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

26831 D.14

BRITISHER seeks engagement with import and export firm. Nine years' China experience. Capable accountant and correspondent. Knowledge of railway and steamship work. Speaks Chinese. No objection to outport branch. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

26770 D.12

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

26355 D. 14

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, an antique Korean Sword with tortoise-shell scabbard and decorated with jade and amber. Used by a Korean Emperor about 500 years ago. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

26895 D.14

CADILLAC CAR for sale, four cylinder, four speeds forward, electric gear shift, new tyres all around, extra summer seat-covers, Car mechanically perfect and recently painted. A bargain at Tls. 1,800.00, near offer. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

26893 D.14

HAIR CAPNETS for sale: sixty thousand gross of the following sizes: 10/38, 12/38 and 12/38, also 38/40, twenty thousand of each kind. Immediate acceptance, $3.00 per gross for lots not less than twenty thousand gross. Address letter "CAPNETS," to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

26881 D.14

FOR SALE, two young sporting dogs, eight months old, half trained. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

26883 D.14

FOR SALE, motor-car, highest class European make, in excellent condition. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

26873 D.13

FOR SALE, excellent furniture for fully equipped six-roomed house, kitchen and bathrooms. House must be taken over. Western district. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

26844 D.13

1919 STUTZ ROADSTER, Tls. 2,000. Used 2,000 miles, perfect condition, two new spare tires. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

26855 D.12

FOR SALE, five-seater motor car, guaranteed in perfect condition. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.

26850 D.12

ONE black Bird of Paradise, Tls. 50. Seen by appointment. Apply to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

26843

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.

26725

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Kiang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala	Singapore
Canton	Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower
Hongkong	Penang	Burma)
Iloilo	Yokohama	Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Bangue Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,034,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Cuba
Buenos Aires	Artemiso
Once	Bayamo
(Buenos Aires)	Caibarien
Rosario	Camaguey
	Cardenas
Brazil	Ciego de Avila
Bahia	Cienfuegos
Pernambuco	Cruces
Porto Alegre	Guantanamo
Rio de Janeiro	Havana
Santos	Manzanillo
Sao Paulo	Matanzas
	Pinar del Rio
Chile	Placetas
Santiago	Remedios
Valparaiso	Sagua la Grande
Uruguay	Santa Clara
Montevideo	Santiago
	Sancti Spiritus
Venezuela	Union de Reyes
Caracas	Yaguajay
Maracaibo	Colombia
	Medellin
Siberia	Russia
Vladivostok	Moscow
	Petrograd
Italy	Spain
Genoa	Madrid
	Trinidad
Porto Rico	Port of Spain
San Juan	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dairy	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,000 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoa
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies: Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.
Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.
Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
20 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Far East, Shanghai,
nd Kiangse Roads.

NCH OFFICES
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ing-Tientsin

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Capital (registered).....	$1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up)	655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919).....	5,242,000.00

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Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
K.N.D.	Nov. 15		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
K.L.Y.B.	Nov. 26		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
B. N. B.	Nov. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
2 C.			Kodo	Jap. gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr. gun-boat
1 C.	Dec. 4		Arare	Jap. destroyer
2 C.	Dec. 4		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 9, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	20-24

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Hare	each	$0-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	50-55
Pigeons	"	16-18
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	4-5
Figs	per doz.	none

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
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In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

行 銀 華 中
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shanxi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. ZAI, Sub-Manager.

Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	4-5
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	15-18
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	"	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 11, 1919.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/4=Tls. 2.7273
@ exch. 73.3=Mex. $3.7207
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 141¾=Tls. 70.55
@ exch. 73.3=Mex. $96.25
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.975
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 155
Copper Cash .. per tael 186.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 19

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 75¼ d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London ...Fr. 44.5
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.86

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 7/7
London	Demand 7/7¼
India	T.T. 329½
Paris	T.T. 1630
Paris	Demand 1633
New York	T.T. 146½
New York	Demand 146¾
Hongkong	T.T. 61½
Japan	T.T. 33⅝
Batavia	T.T. 371½
Singapore	T.T. 31⅛

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London	Demand 7/9
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 7/11¼
London	4 m/s. Docy. 7/11½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 8/0¼
London	6 m/s. Docy. 8/0½
Paris	4 m/s. 1750
New York	o/d. Docy. 148½
New York	4 m/s. 159¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 22,000 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $.61

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls.	2.44	@ 7/4¼	£1
„	1	@ 1433	Fr. 15.9¢
„	0.60	@ 149¼	Gold $1
„	1	@ 33¾	Yen 3.30
„	1	@ 15	Rupees 6.15
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„	1	@ —	Roubles —

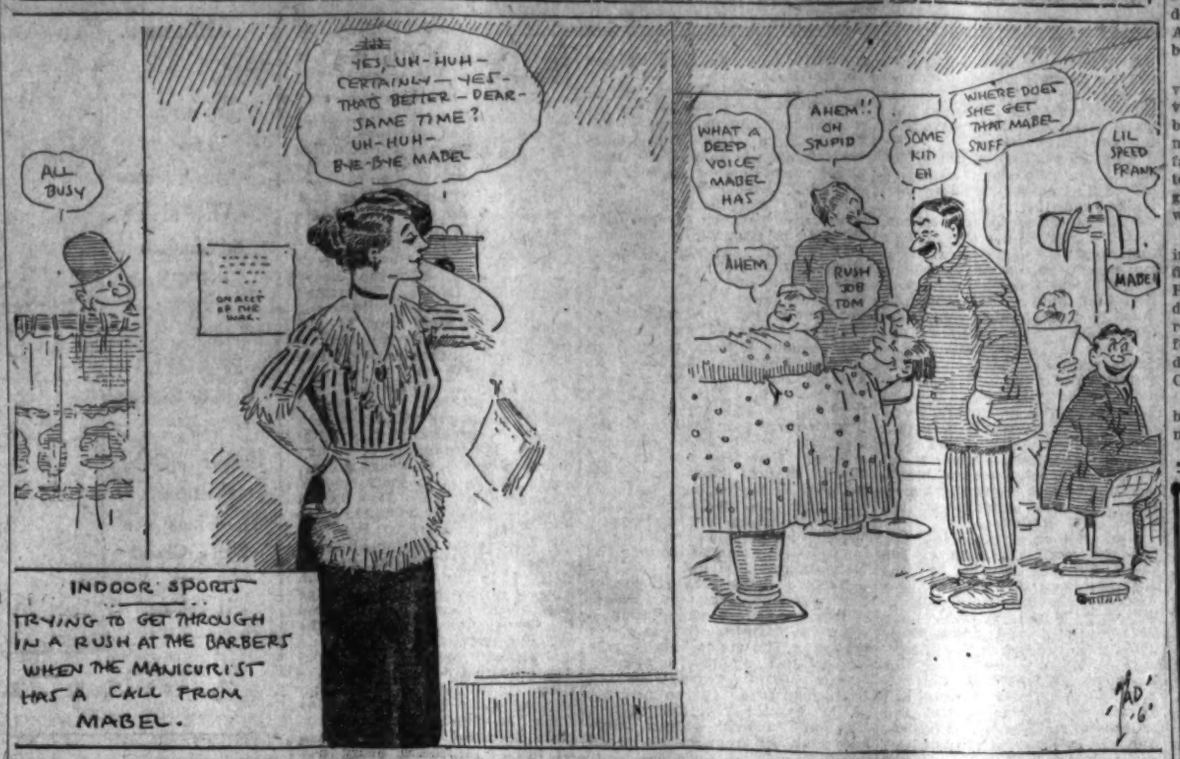
Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 11, 1919.

Official

Yangtszepoo (ord.)
Tls. 40.00; Tls. 40.50;

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


ALL BUSY
YES, UH-HUH-CERTAINLY—YES-THAT'S BETTER—DEAR-SAME TIME? UH-HUH-BYE-BYE MABEL
ON A LIST OF THE MAN.
WHAT A DEEP VOICE MABEL HAS
AHEM!! OH SNIFID
SOME KID EH
WHERE DOES SHE GET THAT MABEL SNIFF
LIL SPEED FRANK
AHEM
RUSH JOB TOM
MABEL
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO GET THROUGH IN A RUSH AT THE BARBERS WHEN THE MANICURIST HAS A CALL FROM MABEL.
TAD '19

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report dated December 5:

Dear money locally, dearer money in Shanghai, and a continued high rate of Exchange, continue to have a depressing effect on our market, and a very small volume of business has been transacted in consequence.

Cotton Mill shares in Shanghai continue their upward course and the market has received an extra fillip from the action of the Ewo Company in issuing one share in three at a premium of Tls. 145, besides declaring a dividend at the rate of Tls. 65 per share.

[redacted]

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending December 10:

Exchange:—During the past week the London price of Bar Silver fluctuated between 74d. and 75¼d. for spot, and 72¼d. and 74⅛d. for forward delivery. Local rates continue to be very firm, and the official quotations can only be regarded as purely nominal. A heavy premium is obtainable for T.T. remittances to London, and at the close of the market today 8/5 cash is still being offered. Forward T.T. rates show a tendency to improve, and business has been done at 7s. 8⅛d. for March delivery. Export paper finds only a few unwilling buyers, and rates for early options are more or less prohibitive. The New York-London rate is now only 386, and the London-Paris rate is 42.72½. The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver has been reduced by 26½ lahks and now stands at Tls. 15,473,000, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $10,900,000 is $230,000 up.

KAISER DISDAINED WILSON PEACE AID

Did 'Not Care About' It, A Telegram Read At The Berlin Investigation Shows

Berlin, Oct. 23, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's peace offer was a matter of little concern to the German Emperor, according to evidence presented today before the National Assembly sub-committee investigating the war. Intervention by the United States apparently was not seriously considered by him.

This development caused a sensation and came in the examination of Count von Bernstorff, the former Ambassador at Washington. The Socialist Deputy, Dr. Sinsheimer, turned toward von Bernstorff and said:

"The Kaiser's telegram, to which you refer, dated Jan. 16, (1917,) and addressed to Herr Zimmermann, (Foreign Secretary,) says literally: 'His Majesty instructs me to thank you for your communication. His Majesty does not care about President Wilson's offer. If a breach with America cannot be prevented, it cannot be helped. Events are developing.'"

There was much excitement at the hearing when the message was read. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former Vice Chancellor, whispered "Nonsense."

Dr. Singheimer maintained that the peace conditions sent to President Wilson on Jan. 1917, which were said to be the same as those Germany offered on Dec. 13, 1916, were really nothing like them. Every one present appeared astounded at this statement, and Count von Bernstorff exclaimed, excitedly:

"Then I am told this today for the first time!"

Under cross-examination, von Bernstorff quoted the Emperor and General Ludendorff on his return from Washington. The Emperor said that von Bernstorff had failed on two points, first, in allowing the British to confiscate the trunk with a Swedish diplomat's papers, thought to contain his Mexican telegrams, and, second, by permitting the United States to send James W. Gerard to Germany as Ambassador.

Ludendorff accused him of attempting to make peace by agitating against the submarine war and declared that the U-boat war would bring peace in three months. He then told the former Ambassador that President Wilson's peace proposal could not pass the Reichstag, and that it would be championed only by the Socialists, adding that a "rotten peace" was impossible.

The question of Poland's fate in connection with President Wilson's peace efforts was discussed at the session. Count von Bernstorff said that in his discussions with the United States Government there was no question of territory concerning giving Poland access to the sea or being withdrawn from German sovereignty. Replying to another question, he said:

"Without America's help the Entente could not have vanquished Germany. If we had succeeded in preventing war with America a peace of understanding would at least have been possible."

Von Bernstorff also expressed the opinion that President Wilson would have raised no difficulties had the proposed world conference to settle peace solved the Polish question in a manner different from President Wilson's ideas.

The discussion today turned largely upon the period of the declaration by Germany of her ruthless submarine warfare. Von Bernstorff testified that after President Wilson's message to Congress on Jan. 22 Colonel E. M. House, the President's confidential adviser, summond him at New York, and thereupon von Bernstorff cabled his Government saying that the United States did not intend to interfere in territorial questions, but wanted Germany's peace conditions made public as evidence of Germany's sincerity, and adding:

"If the submarine warfare is begun straightaway the President would feel it a blow in the face, and war with America would be unavoidable."

Dr. Sinsheimer pointed out that Von Bernstorff was aware officially Jan. 16 that submarine warfare had been decided on, and that the Ambassador was to present a note to the Washington Government concerning it on Jan. 31. Von Bernstorff then continued:

"I communicated the peace conditions to Colonel House on the 30th, and on the 31st presented the declaration of submarine warfare. Afterward I negotiated with nobody."

Dr. Sinsheimer read Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's reply to von Bernstorff accepting mediation, but declining to make public Germany's conditions, because in the face of the Entente's announced terms that would have been regarded as a sign of weakness and would prolong the war.

For President Wilson's personal information and as a proof of confidence, however, von Bethmann-Hollweg outlined Germany's conditions and indicated Germany's readiness to participate in the conference mentioned in the President's message to the Senate. The Chancellor added:

"If President Wilson's offer had been made a few days earlier Germany could have postponed the submarine warfare, which is now unfortunately impossible."

Count von Bernstorff said that he had communicated everything to Colonel House.

The sub-committee adjurned until Oct. 31, when Count Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial Chancellor, will be examined, and if necessary, will be confronted with Count Von Bernstorff.

FRENCH MARKET

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Market quotations:

Marseilles, December 10:

Green peas: Japan	180
Potato Starch	

Havre, December 9:

Cotton, First quality	595
Cotton, Second quality	589
Cotton, Third quality	585

Lyons, December 10:

Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	265
Italy	300
Syria	205
Japan	285
China	310
Canton	240

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended December 10, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919	1918
Gross receipts	$44,086.32	$32,337.51
Loss by currency depreciation	11,150.13	7,514.57
Effective receipts	$32,936.10	$24,822.94
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.51	24.58
Car miles run	90,560	76,586
Passenger carried	1,990,910	1,476,749

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 11, 1919.

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 64.90 December
Tls. 71.60 January
Tls. 85.50 February

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 40.00 December
Tls. 44.00 January
Tls. 49.50 February

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 29.50 December

Local Yarn
Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 188.00 December
Tls. 195.10 January
Tls. 199.50 February
Tls. 208.00 April

Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 195.00 December
Tls. 204.00 January
Tls. 212.00 February
Tls. 219.00 March
Tls. 221.70 April
Tls. 222.00 May

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 31.00 December
Tls. 31.60 January
Tls. 31.70 February
Tls. 33.20 March
Tls. 33.00 April
Tls. 33.50 May

SILK SHIPPED ON SPHINX

Messrs. Messageries Maritimes announces that the following silk was shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per s.s. Sphinx on Tuesday, December 9.

	Raw Silk	Wild Silk
Haiphong	2 bales	
Beyrouth	49 „	
Zurich		14 bales
Milan	143 „	59 „
St. Etienne	7 „	
St. Chamond	10 „	
Avignon		25 „
Marseilles	165 „	
Lyons	1,329 „	110 „
Total	1,705 bales	208 bales

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 10 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Exchange quotations:

	Francs
Paris-London	44.49
New York	11.82½
Berlin	22¾
Rome	85¾
Geneva	231½

French War Loans:

3 percent	60.85
4 percent 1917	70.90
4 percent 1918	71.55
5 percent	88.00

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WEATHER

Intermittent rain. N.E. winds along the North coast. Strong monsoon in the South.

BIRTH

GUSS: On 7th December, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Guss at Hankow, a daughter, Marjorie Moore.
26380

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DEC. 12, 1919

China's Alternative: The Lesser Of Two Evils

By T. R. Jernigan

IF the American Senate should finally and conclusively refuse to ratify the Treaty of Peace it would probably give a new bearing to the Shantung question and the action of Japan with reference to that Chinese province. It would completely eliminate the United States as a member of the League of Nations and there would then be no disinterested advocate for China in the league. The principal and influential members of the league would be England, France, Italy and Japan, and the first three, having endorsed the right of Japan to be in Shantung as the heir of Germany, could not consistently and would not demand the substantial return of the Province to China. In such a situation of affairs Japan would naturally feel secure in the association of her endorsers and the endorsers would very likely decline to disturb the situation. It would mean that Japan could go on as now, and the helpless condition of China leaving her without a remedy or an influential friend to present and defend the just claim she makes to the possession of her own soil.

The American President has been severely criticised for signing a Treaty of Peace containing the provision that Japan was to succeed Germany in Shantung, but, in view of the circumstances and conditions of the signing, the criticism would appear thoughtless and without justifiable grounds. But many of the countrymen of the President, and among them the writer, are of the opinion that when he became aware of the secret treaties which England, France and Italy had made with Japan, and in which they had become her endorsers, it was a proper occasion for him to withdraw from the peace conference and return to his own country. The secret treaties were withheld from the President during the time his country was engaged in the twar, and he was ignorant of the documents until the moment Japan placed them on the table of the conference and requested her endorsers to stand by their endorsement. The President could and ought to have returned to Washington, and he would have been warranted in so doing by the considerations of moral and ethical diplomacy and the international confidence which can never be excusably disregarded.

But it ought to be remembered that when the President signed the treaty he did not sign until the accredited representatives of Japan agreed they would return Shantung to China. The condition was demanded as a precedent to signing, and the promise to return was made by Japan in the presence of the representatives of the more powerful nations of the world. It is said that the lease of Kiaochow by China to Germany provided a limit when the lease was to expire, but however that may be, the intention of the President, as declared by him, was that the condition under which he signed should be understood to be that the return of Shantung was to be made within a reasonable time regardless of any provision in the German lease. Another declaration of the President is that had he summarily left the conference it might have been accepted as an affront to the friendly nations, and many of his countrymen agree with that view.

And as intimated, it is difficult to understand how China is to be benefitted should the American Senate finally reject the treaty. It is not easy to see how the interest of China is to be really served by any adverse Senatorial action, for it may be repeated, that such action would evidently leave Japan and her endorsers to determine the fate of Shantung. And if it be true that the British Government has proposed to the American Government to except Southern Manchuria from the operation of the proposed banking group, as the special sphere of Japan, there is scarcely a doubt of the very pleasant relations existing between those two countries. The American Government refused to accede to the proposal, and for the reason, that the whole of China ought to remain open in order to guarantee and promote the freedom of competition, and no part of the country be set apart as the exclusive trading ground of any one or more nation; and such has always been the American contention.

If the treaty be reverted to again, it is for the reminder that the American Senate has the habit of discussing and amending treaties. There are few if any treaties sent to the Senate by a President that have been ratified as sent. Even Washington experienced insuperable opposition to some of the treaties he communicated to the Senate while President. The American people were so indignant because of a treaty he negotiated with the British Government that they threatened to go to the White House and take him out, and the commissioner who negotiated the treaty was burnt in effigy. And all along, since the beginning of the life of the American Government under the present constitution, no armor has been found sufficient to protect a treaty from the attack of the Senate. When Secretary of State, John Hay, negotiated the Panama treaty with the British Government and the then President sent it to the Senate for ratification, it encountered the most furious and bitter opposition of Senators, and so abusive were the references to Mr. Hay that he threatened to resign the Secretaryship.

Senators are not always choice in their language, and several of them have not been choice in expressing their opinion on the Treaty of Peace which the President brought back from Versailles. They are doubtful if its provisions as a whole conform properly to the well grounded American sentiment in opposition to entering into international obligations, and there is an influential sentiment that America is not ready to entangle herself in the destinies of European States. Although contributing largely to the defeat of Germany the disparaging references made to American effort by many of the leading newspapers of the allied nations is not an encouragement to departure from a time-honored and safe principle in order to form alliances with those nations. America did not go into the war until convinced that the safety of free government was involved, but although her soldiers were not marshaled on the battle fields of France during the early years of the strife, American bread and money were there when the first allied cannon was fired, and without that bread and money the allied soldiers could not have been fed or paid. Not one of the allied nations, except Russia, has the internal capacity, even in time of peace, to feed itself.

There is a fact, however, which touches China very closely in connection with the Shantung contention, and because it is dangerous in its portent. It may be written that there are certain facts which surround the negotiation and execution of the German lease for Kiaochow that would give the transaction an international color so as to make it the subject of an international court, but when China herself gives to Japan a written affirmation of the lease to be in Shantung, and enlarges the possessions of the heir of Germany by concessions in the province of a purely domestic character, she puts herself out of Court, being estopped by admissions under her own signature.

No one who will look below the surface can be long deceived by the declaration that a great wrong has been done by Western nations permitting Japan to be in Shantung at all, when at the peace conference Baron Makino confronted the representatives of China with a document, labeled the Tokio agreement, and in which the Peking Government authorises Japan, not only go to Shantung, but take actual possession of the railroads and mines in the province and extend and develop all. By virtue of the Tokio agreement Japan is given practical possession of the railroads built and to be built, and the mines already open and to be opened. Now in the face of what China had done in favor of Japan what could the peace conference do against Japan?

The attitude of President Wilson on this subject admits of no doubt in friendship for China. He saw its complications and accepted the lesser part of an evil to await the opportunity to cure the evil itself, believing, as he could well believe, that the European members of the alliance were indisposed to the possession of a province of China by Japan, notwithstanding China had conceded the possession. It was a reasonable conclusion that the trading nations of Europe would join their influence to the influence of America in having Japan to relinquish whatever claims tended to impair the sovereign administration of China in Shantung, and doubtless the influence of the commercial West would have been thus joined and, successfully and h
reality, opened the door in China.

The statement here made of th
policy of the President would see
to agree with what occurred at th
peace conference and his own e
pressed opinions. But the trend
events is not favorable to t
ratification of the treaty in t
form submitted to the Senate by t
President. If the treaty is d
feated, as is probable, it will tig
ten the grasp of Japan on Sha
tung, and her position in that p
vince will be stronger by the e
dorsement of three nations wh
influence will shape the policy
Europe. Unless there be n
developments China will r
realise her hope and aim to posse
one of her provinces, as the writ
thinks she should, in undisput
ownership.

The Truth About Korea By Nathaniel Peffer

No. III.

Korean History Desroyed

PEKING.—I wish to take up first, as best typical of the restriction of liberty to which Korea has been subjected, the matter of education. It is here that the intentions of Japan have been best shown. The last annual report of the Government-General for Korea (1916-1917) in its chapter on education gives as the aim of education, "putting special emphasis on the teaching of the Japanese language, the enhancement of the habit of industry and the cultivation of the national spirit."

Those are the three purposes for which a Korean child is educated. Consider them. The first is the teaching of the Japanese language. That is carried out with a vengeance. Of the 32 hours a week instruction in the Lower Common Schools—our primary schools—eight hours are given over to learning the Japanese language. That is, one fourth of every child's schooling is in a foreign language. Nearly twice as much time is given to Japanese as to any other subject.

The second, enhancement of the habit of industry, is a praiseworthy object. Laziness has always been the greatest Korean vice, due to the plundering of officials; there was no incentive to work so long as officials gobbled all surplus above the mere necessities of existence, as they did. The enhancement of the habit of industry would be a boon to Koreans, if they were given also scope for its exercise. But I shall attempt to show later that they have not; that economic discrimination is so employed as to give the Koreans as a mass no real opportunity for progress. The third object, cultivation of the national spirit, is equally praiseworthy in the abstract, but the national spirit that is meant is the Japanese, not the Korean. It is not designed to implant in the Koreans a spirit, of unity, a patriotism, that will fit them at some future date for self-government, it is not designed to make them good Koreans but willing Japanese.

This object is carried out with a ruthlessness and a deliberateness as amazing as they are unjust. Korean history is not allowed to be taught as such. Immediately after annexation all books giving Korean history were confiscated and destroyed. Houses were systematically searched; any literature telling of Korea's development was burned and frequently the man in whose possession it was found was jailed. It is today a crime to own a Korean history; I have talked to Koreans who have been beaten and sentenced to imprisonment of from fifteen to thirty days for committing the crime of reading about their own country.

The only Korean history a Korean child is allowed to learn is that which is given in the Japanese textbook prescribed in the schools. And this is an unscrupulously garbled version. It is intended to give the child a contemptuous view of his own country, a glorified one of Japan. It teaches, for instance, that Korea is only 2,000 years old instead of 4,000 and is the junior of Japan. It teaches that the Korean and Japanese emperors were once brothers. It teaches that Japan has been the historic protector of Korea and that it annexed Korea at the express wish of Korea. It warps every fact so as to humiliate Korea and exalt Japan. In quantity the history of Korea taught is infinitesimal. What is taught is the history of Japan, with Japanese editing; by this editing the whole world is a kind of offspring of Japan, temporarily disinherited but eagerly awaiting restoration to its patrimony under the fatherly wing of the Heavenly Ruler, the Emperor of Japan. That much is taught of the history of the world; no more.

The same is true of geography. That, too, is taught with Japanese editing out of Japanese textbooks, and the map it gives is fantastic. Even private schools are compelled to use these books, including the Christian missionary schools supported by private funds, chiefly American donations. And both history and geography must be taught only by Japanese instructors. That applies even to the Chosen Christian College, a union college in Seoul supported collectively by the American missions. As with geography and history, so also of current world events, with the modification that these are not taught at all. The Korean child is as ignorant of what is happening around him—except for the frequently recurring Japanese holidays—as the child of a Hottentot.

And not only these subjects, but the greater portion of the curriculum is taught in the Japanese tongue, and after next year it probably will all have to be taught in that tongue. Aside from sentiment and justice, there is the disadvantage in this of having to learn in an unfamiliar language; it is practically as if a British or American child had to learn his reading, writing and arithmetic in French or Italian. And the majority of the teachers are Japanese. With only a few exception the heads of the schools are Japanese; even in the private mission schools a large proportion of the teachers must be Japanese. Here is an instance.

When the Severance Hospital, a Christian institution in Seoul, decided to establish a medical school, it applied to the government, necessarily, for a permit. The director of education was discouraging. No, said he, he could not give a permit. The institution's equipment was too meager. In what way, he was asked, was it meager? He could not specify. What could be done to bring it up to standard? Well, he could not tell. Would he recommend definite additions and even specify where they were to be brought? No, he could not. But the equipment was not up to standard and he was sorry; the school could not get a permit.

The freshly organised faculty had a council. One member, who was wise in the wisdom of a Japanese colony, made a suggestion. Let us go to the director of education, said he, and say that we should like some Japanese instructors for our faculty and ask him to name them. They did. The director beamed. He was all compliance. Yes, he would name the instructors and he wished the school all success. But what of the equipment, innocently put in he who made the suggestion. The director looked puzzled, hesitated and then ventured that he had thought the matter over and decided that the equipment would be quite satisfactory. In fact, the school could start right away. And he beamed. And it did, plus the Japanese instructors, which was the object.

Not always is it so subtle, however; in most cases Japanese members of the faculty are a stated prerequisite. And let any school but commit the slightest infraction of any petty technicality and "demands" are made of it by way of punishment; it must get a Japanese principal or two more Japanese teachers or the like. And if it does not comply every conceivable obstacle is put in its path. And this not with government-aided schools but those supported exclusively by private funds. Of the five government high schools in the country 82 teachers are Japanese and 19 Korean.

To the criticism of a warped education must be added that of a quantitatively deficient education. True, there are more modern schools than there were under the Korean regime, but also the Koreans pay the taxes for them. Also there is here discrimination between Japanese and Koreans in that while there are facilities for 37,000 Japanese pupils out of a Japanese population of 300,000, there are facilities for only 67,000 Korean pupils out of a population of roughly 17,000,000! For Koreans the school system consists of Lower Common Schools, or primary schools, with a four years' course, Higher Common Schools, or High Schools, and three colleges, medical, technological and agricultural. But considering that there are in the whole country only five high schools, three for boys and two for girls, the ordinary Korean child's schooling is a four years' course—for Japanese children it is six years, a further instance of discrimination.

Now, I have already shown that even in that four years' course one-fourth of the time is spent in learning the Japanese language. The other-three fourths is curtailed by the necessarily slower rate of progress resulting from instruction in the medium of an unfamiliar language; and this will be even greater after next year, for an ordinance issued some years ago provides that after January 1, 1920, all instruction in Korean schools must be done in the Japanese language. That is to say, the Korean tongue will be barred entirely during school hours. Incidentally, if this law goes into effect—and there has been no sign yet of its withdrawal—British and American teachers in the mission schools will either have to stop to learn Japanese or else give up teaching altogether, for while all of them talk Korean, none of them knows enough Japanese to be able to lecture in it.

Take the residue, then, what there is of actual learning, as we conceive the word, in a Korean child's school life. Of the twenty-four hours of curriculum left after deducting the time given to learning the Japanese language, five are given to arithmetic, five to the Chinese characters, which are the basis of the Japanese and Korean written language as well as the Chinese, five to gymnastics, three to industrial work, two to agriculture, two to calligraphy, one to music and one to what is called ethics, a code of conduct which is purely Japanese and teaches how the emperor should be worshipped and the like. And that constitutes the education of ninety-nine out of a hundred children of Korea.

Alternative there is none. A child may go to a private school, you may say, Christian or non-Christian? In the first place, that costs money. In the second place, the curriculum of the private schools, both missionary and non-missionary, is virtually dictated by the government, the teaching of Japanese is compulsory in them, too, and after next month the only language spoken in them will be Japanese.
[illegible]

go to Japan. But in the first place they do not want to and in the second they cannot do even that without a certificate from the prefect of their province and if they are graduates of Christian or other private schools they do not get it. They may go to Japan without a certificate if they like, but if they do they must begin all over again in Japan, and no boy or girl of 16 will do that.

And on all this, meager as it is, rests perpetually the heavy weight of officialdom. Everything in a school from the nature and price of the chalk used to the ancestry of a teacher must be reported and frequently inspected. It is this that irks so terribly, especially the foreigners in the Christian schools. One cannot engage a teacher without official permission or dismiss him without official permission; and every teacher's record, in thrice greater detail than on a passport application, must be filed. One cannot raise the salary of a janitor without official permission. One cannot buy twelve new blackboard erasers without official permission. If in the Chosen Christian college physics is taught at nine o'clock and chemistry at ten and the school wants to reverse the order for convenience it cannot do so without official permission. And perpetually there are inspections. These have been somewhat relieved since the outbreak, because the government is a little more circumspect, but up to then an official inspection every day was not unusual. And the reports on every conceivable detail that had to be filled out took a large part of the teacher's time and even more of the principal's. And last, perhaps summing up best the atmosphere of education in Korea, up to two months ago every teacher wore a uniform and a sword. Think—think of a teacher of little boys and girls of eight and nine strutting into a schoolroom rattling a sword! If it represented nothing else, could there be a better commentary on a nation's lack of humor?

In fairness to Japan, it should not be omitted that there has been a definite official promise to remedy some of these grievances after the first of the year. They may be officially gazetted now any day. The primary school curriculum is to be lengthened to six years in comformity with the Japanese schools and the curriculum also is to be made to correspond to that of the Japanese schools. Quantitatively there is to be betterment; but this is only the lesser aspect of the question. What stirs the Koreans most, what is to them the flagrant injustice, is the compulsory Japanification to which their children are subjected in the schools. Their language is forbidden, their history is forgotten, their civilisation is scorned, of the outer world they are allowed to know nothing, all the vast body of human knowledge is locked to them. Is it any wonder that they cry out, as dozens have to me: "Education! Is this education? Education for what? For serfs, for hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Japanese masters, for slopjobs around railway stations and to policemen and servants in Japanese households. For that our children are being fitted, because they are taught a little Japanese. The memory of their ancestry they are taught to scorn, their race heritage they are made to forget, one thing they are taught to exalt—the Japanese empire. Better to have our old Confucian classical schools, old-fashioned as they are, or even no schools at all. Better undeveloped minds than poisoned minds."

And who shall say that they are not right?

(To Be Continued)

Queer Cook

Mrs. A.—"The new cook beha
very strangely. I'm rather s
picious of her."

Mrs. B.—"What does she do?"

Mrs. A.—"She acts as if s
thought the whole house belongs
me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Steady Servant

"You say you are a servant
the people?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sor
hum; "and, what's more, I'm on
of the few servants who are n
ready to jump out at a moment
notice and look for another job."
Washington Star.

Anti-Japanism

present agitation will in time succumb to the same causes, but the Foochow affair has had the unfortunate effect of reviving it at a moment when Japan's war monopoly is passing away and when other countries are able to make strenuous efforts to recover old trade and acquire new. China, with the exchange so heavily weighted in her favor, is able to purchase foreign goods that were beyond her reach before. Markets lost now may be lost for an indefinite time to come.

To those commercial considerations certain political factors of a serious nature must be added. The anti-Japanese movement in China is mainly in the hands of the Students' Union. This means that the rising generation of Chinese are growing up to hate Japan. Their first political impressions are being formed by an agitation which represents Japan as the principal aggressor upon China. We do not defend that agitation, or claim that it is justified. But there it is, a tangible thing, exercising an influence in China which is daily increasing in strength, and producing those actual and immediate losses which are indicated in the trade returns quoted above. The Japan Times yesterday published a long statement, circulated by Kokusai, according to which the Y.M.C.A. is responsible for much of the political intrigue in China, the officers and members of that Association, "particularly the Americans," being "noticeably anti-Japanese in their attitude."

(Continued on Page 13)

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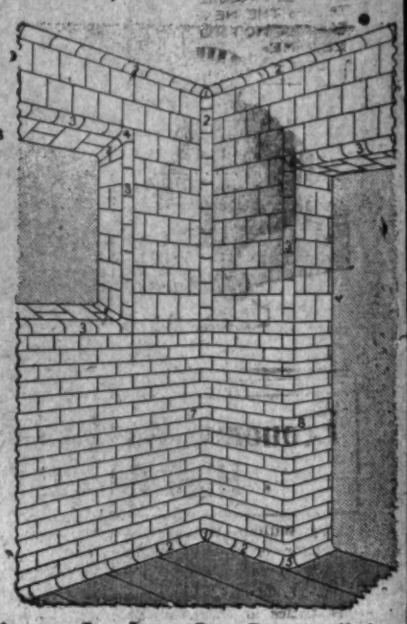

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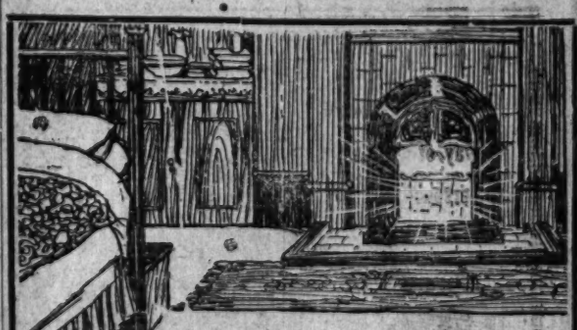

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

I'LL SNEAK OUT BEFORE MAGGIE TELLS THE NEW BUTLER NOT TO LET ME OUT -
BY GOLLY-HE SAW ME SNEAK OUT-HERE HE COMES-
HEY-MR. JIGGS!
IF I KIN GIT TO DINTY'S BEFORE HIM-I'LL PUT THE GANG ON HIM-
YOU'LL PARDON ME-
TOO LATE-
BUT YOU LEFT YOUR WATCH AND MONEY ON YOUR DRESSER!!
7-24

Economy As An Offset To The High Cost Of Living

By William Mather Lewis
(Director of Savings Division of the Treasury Department in N. Y. Times)

Statistics are sometimes neither inspiring nor accurate. An agricultural expert once announced to a waiting world the number of tons of wheat destroyed annually by rats in the United States. When asked how he reached his conclusions he replied, "I placed a rat in a cage containing a supply of wheat. At the end of twenty-four hours I ascertained how many ounces of wheat had been consumed and multiplied this amount by the number of rats there are in the country."

In studying the problem of the high cost of living one is likely to juggle with general statistics. If we find three slices of bread in a garbage can we blithely figure the number of million of loaves which are wasted each week. Some one has computed the number of million eggs which are annually broken on farms and in delivery wagons, and possibly in theaters. Another has devoted himself to sugar. Each statistician asserts that the waste in his pet commodity accounts for the high cost of living. Each is in a measure right.

Waste is the American weakness, and waste is a contributing cause to high prices. Let us not forget, though, the packers who waste not—using, according to their own statement, every part of a pig but the squeal, and even using that when the Attorney General gets after them. Their efficient methods do not seem to bring the price of meat where it approaches painlessness. Wastefulness, I repeat, is a contributing cause of the high cost of living: wasteful use of money; wasteful use of materials; but the cause will never be eliminated by the compilation and contemplation of statistics.

The average American citizen has got to get into the habit of taking a personal inventory; of studying the leaks in his own financial system; of policing his own pocketbook before the high cost situation will be materially bettered.

The profiteer's slogan is "easy money." The profiteer fattens today because easy money is universal in America, because extravagance is habitual, because men are content to deal in glittering generalities about the situation and stubbornly unwilling to face the matter personally.

A Washington man who was in the enforced bachelor class this Summer and took all his meals downtown, kept track one week of what his food cost him. With the tribute paid to waiters and check-room girls he totaled $31.25; $17 of that amount went for nourishment and the rest for jazz music, head waiters, and rococo decorations as he discovered the following week, when he began to study how cheaply he could obtain clean and wholesome food. Have you ever thus invoiced the supply you lay in each week?

Two men came to Washington from New York last week to transact a day's business; the first had the New York idea—step lively, please. He took a taxi from the Union Station to a hotel, where he engaged a six-dollar room in which he deposited his satchel. He ordered an elaborate breakfast, of which he ate fully a third. He took another taxi to the War Department, dashed out for luncheon; at 3:30 drove furiously back to the hotel, took his grip from its six-dollar resting place, jumped in the waiting taxi, and made the Congressional. His visit in our city cost him $12.50.

His friend checked his satchel at the station, took a street car downtown, had a comfortable breakfast at a dairy lunch, enjoyed a pleasant walk to the new Navy Building, had lunch, met two business appointments in the afternoon, took a street car back to the station, and having got through the day on a dollar and fifteen cents, asked his $12.50 friends to have dinner with him. He was no tightwad. He simply was not easy money. He gave some small proportion of the time it took him to earning money to a consideration of how to spend it. His state of mind is not a common one. The prices of clothes are undoubtedly high, but careless, impulsive and many times extravagant buying does not tend to lower them.

How many dollars' worth of clothing do you and should you carry to work every day?

A stenographer in one of the Government departments whose salary is $1,620 inventoried thus:

Suit	$85.00
Hat	18.00
Shoes	10.00
Stockings	2.25
Underwear	9.00
Gloves	2.25
Blouse	7.00
Total	$133.50

A head stenographer, receiving $1,800, entered the office with a $35 dress, $18 hat, $16 shoes, $2 stockings, a $6 petticoat, $11.75 underwear, $3 gloves, 80 cent veil, and a $100 fur; total $192.55.

A teacher whose salary is $1,220 and who wore last year's hat and petticoat and made her own underwear turned in a total of $67.60, and a stenographer at a $1,220 salary wore a $25 suit, $17 shoes, an $11 hat, $3.25 stockings, $2.75 underwear, and $2.25 gloves, waist $5.50; $66.75 in all.

Now, how is one to say which of these young women is extravagant and which economical? It is a question which only the individual can determine by careful personal investigation. Appearance and durability of articles of dress are an essential part of the problem which no general statistician can take care of.

Two men clerks in a F Street store apparently similarly dressed showed a discrepancy of $22.25, which was practically what each was getting per week, in the clothing they had on. This was the return of one:

Suit	$45.00
Shoes	8.50
Sox	.50
Shirt	2.50
Tie	1.25
Underwear	1.50
Collar	.25
Total	$59.50

The other:

Suit	$60.00
Shoes	14.00
Sox	1.00
Shirt	4.00
Tie	1.00
Underwear	1.50
Collar	.25
Total	$81.75

Again comparisons are impossible, but it is a good guess that twenty years from now the cheaper dressed will be more than $22.25 ahead of his more expensively attired associate—perhaps because the latter, despite his lavish outlay, had forgotten to invest 10 cents in a shine and 15 cents in a cake of soap.

It may not be unprofitable Sunday employment to sit down with paper and pencil and see just where one is heading—lodging, meals, clothes amusements; what am I paying for each? Am I getting my money's worth? Am I indulging in the most profitable practice in the world—that is, deferred spending? What's that? Why, spending a certain part of my income thirty years from now. The majority of people past 65 in the United States are dependent because in their earning days they thought there was only one kind of spending—immediate spending; they didn't practice deferred spending that would have made them independent in the latter years of life. Deferred spending—slip around to the Post Office at regular intervals and buy a War Savings Stamp; that is deferred spending of the safest and most profitable kind.

Stake out the uses of your salary,
Room rent,
Board,
Clothes,
Laundry,
Charity,
Car fare,
Deferred spending,
Amusement,
Incidentals,
and stick by it for a few weeks. Then make up your mind to buy carefully, to insist on a dollar's worth for every dollar you give a merchant; get up the nerve to refuse to buy when the price is exorbitant or the article inferior. If you do these things you will immensely reduce the high cost of living in your own individual case and contribute materially to a general reduction of prices.

Demand exceeds supply today. There are more buyers than commodities. If every one would for the next year spend 10 percent less than at present, and invest that saving in Government and other sound securities, supply would have a chance to catch up with demand and capital would be provided for new industry.

Mr. Average American, it is up to you.

Just So

"Pop, what are the duties of a campaign manager?"

"Principally, my son, to count chickens before they are hatched."—*Judge.*

Safety First

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Effie. I've a good mind to spank you."

"If you won't spank me, mother, I'll promise to be awful ashamed."—*Life.*

Caustic Comment

"Did anybody comment on the way you handled your new car?"

"One man made a brief remark, 'Fifty dollars and costs.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Cost Of Anti-Japanism

(Continued from Page 12)

It is added that foreign members or officials of the Y.M.C.A. took part in the fighting at Foochow and were seen "urging them (the Chinese students) on to violence against the Formosans and Japanese." The Y.M.C.A. is a well-known institution, quite able to defend itself. In spite of the "reliable," but anonymous, reports made in "official circles," which are otherwise unnamed, but which may conceivably have some connection with the War Office, we shall regard the statement that foreign officials of the Y.M.C.A. took part in the fighting and incited the Chinese to attack the Japanese as improbable until it is supported by evidence. As for the suggestion that the Y.M.C.A. is the hidden cause of the agitation against Japan, it is about as sensible as it would be to say that the fly on the wheel makes the engine go round. It is not in the power of any foreign society in China to raise a popular agitation of the kind which has raged for months. The ordinary Chinaman would very properly laugh at the missionary who urged him not to buy any particular kind of goods that he wanted to buy. Let any Japanese ask himself whether the Y.M.C.A. in Japan could create an agitation of such a nature here and he will realise how futile is the delusion that the anti-Japanese sentiment now raging in China is the product of foreigners.

The reputation of American missionary enterprises in China is of relatively little importance in this connection. It is of serious importance, however, that the Japanese people, as the people principally concerned with China's foreign relations, should not be misled into imagining that any foreign individuals or societies are the cause of the present unhappy Sino-Japanese relations. Such an achievement is altogether beyond the power of the foreigner in China. Its source must be looked for elsewhere. This is recognised by the Japanese press when policy towards China is being discussed on general lines, or when an unpopular ministry is being criticised. The China policy of the Terauchi Cabinet, for example, was denounced, after the event, by almost every newspaper in Japan. But when specific troubles arise there is a disposition to forget that the particular is connected with the general. Former policies are condemned, but it is forgotten that present troubles are the product of those policies. The fountain-head of anti-Japanese feeling in China is the Chinese people's dread that Japan cherishes aggressive intentions. To overcome that fear and to create a feeling of friendship and confidence is Japan's principal need in China today. The relations of the two countries must be built upon goodwill. Only in such relations can Japan hope to enjoy the economic fruits of her special position, industrial and geographical, in relation to China. The rewards of a policy which should bring China and Japan into bonds of friendship and confidence are incalculable. The rewards of a policy which, either because it is mistaken or because it is misunderstood, appears to the Chinese people to be aggressive, are to be seen in the figures given above and in the anti-Japanese sentiment which has spread throughout the educated younger generation of Chinese. It is for the Japanese people to choose in the light of facts which they may plainly read.

In 'Dear' Ol'Lunnun

"Do you mean to say you think this room is fit to live in?"

"Oh, no! But I thought you only wanted to pay four guineas a week?"—*London Opinion.*

Crushing Come-Back

Rosenberg—"You vas a liar and a scoundrel! Do you hear dot?"

Einstein—"I hear you already, and I dinks you vas talking to yourself."—*Boston Transcript.*

When The Geisha Falls In Love With True Love

By Saito Man
(Japan Advertiser)

Most women, especially women of Japan, complain that incomprehensible are the ways and hearts of men. But is it worth while knowing the incomprehensible? For that matter, is it necessary, even desirable for men to understand women? I doubt it.

There is a class of women in Japan who prefers to understand men, and their name is world-famous—Geisha.

They understand men in various moods and aspects; they know men in their weakest spots. But what is the reward of their knowledge? It is often the bitterest of disillusionments which the human heart can possibly experience. Let them turn the corner of 30 (Geisha in their thirties are no longer young and have to rely for glory more on wit and accomplishments than beauty) and one day they will fall in love and find to their horror that all their knowledge of men and their expert artifices avail them nothing in winning the object of adoration.

They discover themselves in passionate love with what they call true love. They seek after it, yearn for it and pray for it—in vain. Because "men are men," beastly, callous, deceitful, just as they have known them so long! And they turn into men-haters misogynists, avowing there is not a man worth loving upon the earth.

The truth is that if men are unknown to women, they are still more so to themselves. In battle they often display qualities they have least suspected of in themselves. And in love they show still more surprising qualities for which they have given themselves no credit before.

You never know a man at his best until and unless you are in love with him and he with you. Then no persons know him as you do him. Geisha who have for long trafficked in love know men very well, nay, too well, but only in their playful love-making humors. They have not truly loved; they were only playing at love. Therefore when the sober charms of autumn set in, and they shall yearn for real love, they will find their very knowledge of men standing in their own way; they find men as they are—cold, mercenary and unromantic—not worth loving at all. The reward of having eaten the fruit of the tree of knowledge!

I think that women as well as men had better remain ignorant of the other sex, so that when they fall in love, they may take it seriously and ardently and with no disillusionment.

Just Catching Up

"I am sorry to tell you, Mr. Johnson," said the school-teacher "that your little boy, Bearcat, appears to be utterly incorrigible."

"'Pears to be utterly—p'tu—which?" obfuscatedly returned Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark.

"Incorrigible, beyond reform. He quarrels and fights all the time. I can not imagine what is the matter with him!"

"Aw, I reckon it's this-a-way mom: The little cuss was punying around for a couple of weeks and had to stay out of school, and prob'ly now he finds himself 'way behind with his fighting. That's all."—*Judge.*

Reproof

Magistrate (to prisoner)—"I hope I shall not see you here again."

Old Reprobate—"Not see me 'ere again! Why, yer ain't goin' ter chuck yer job, are yer?"—*London Opinion.*

Returned With Interest

"I'm awfully sorry, Mrs. Blunt," drawled the fashionable youth, "that I forgot your party last Friday night!"

"Oh," remarked Mrs. Blunt, innocently, "weren't you there?"—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Trades

BY F. P. A.

I want to be a carpenter,
To work all day long in clean wood.
Shaving it into little thin slivers
Which screw up into curls behind my plane;
Pounding square, black nails into white boards,
With the claws of my hammer glistening
Like the tongue of a snake.

I want to shingle a house,
Sitting on the ridge-pole in a bright breeze.
I want to put the shingles on neatly,
Taking great care that each is directly between two others.
I want my hands to have the tang of wood:
Spruce, Cedars, Cypress.
I want to draw a line on a board with a flat pencil,
And then saw along that line,
With the sweet-smelling sawdust piling up in a yellow heap at my feet.

That is the life!
Heigh-ho!
It is much easier than to write this poem.
—From "Pictures of the Floating World," by AMY LOWELL.

* * *

I don't want to be a carpenter,
Nor should I if I were Miss Lowell.
Working all day long
Planing,
Hammering,
Sawing,
Or even shingling a house,
Putting the shingles on neatly,
Taking great care that each is directly behind the others,
Or drawing a line on a board with a flat pencil,
And sawing along that line,
With the sweet smelling sawdust piling up at my feet—
None of those things do I like.
I used to have to do them
At manual training school.

Besides, if Miss Lowell were a carpenter,
She would find the rules and rigors of carpentry irksome,
Sawing to the line, and making things come out even,
Nothing could be more like rhyme and rhythm than carpentry.
No.
This is the life!
To quote Miss Lowell, "Heigh-ho!"
How could anything be easier than writing this poem?

Getting Posted

Lord Nocoyne—"I say, old dear, what is the usual procedure in catching an American heiress?"

Reggie—"It's very simple, old chap. You tell the girl how much you love her, and her father how much you owe."—*Boston Transcript.*

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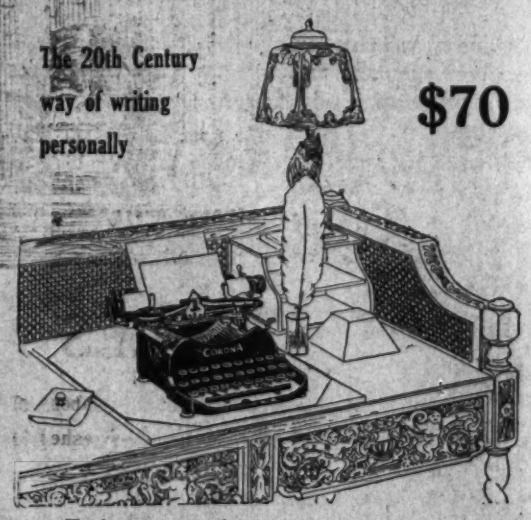

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, December 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain ———— will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, December 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Monday, December 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, December 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtee**, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight, or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 12, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Yushun**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, December 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on December 15 at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ————

———— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4,** The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on December 16. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sniyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports And Foreign Ports Will Be Found On Page 16.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

Sunday, December 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m.

Monday, December 15, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Tuesday, December 16, 1919.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Friday, December 19, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

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	Tons	Capt.	
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	S. Takane,	Dec. 14
SADO MARU	12,500	T. Hori,	Dec. 22

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Dec. 30
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 18

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

DURBAN MARU		E. Takahashi,	Dec. 24
TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 10

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 19
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 25

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Y. Okuno,	about Dec. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Dec. 10
YAMASHIRO MARU .	7,000	T. Terada,	Dec. 26
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KUMANO MARU .../.	9,500	T. Sesaki,	Dec. 13
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Dec. 17
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Nojiri,	Dec. 20
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Dec. 24

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Dec. 16

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	middle of Feb.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12		. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25		. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
	2							8.
6.45	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	22.16
6.55	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	22.06
7.26	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	21.46
12.32	14.13	15.10	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	16.36
18.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.45	8.39	11.56
22.28	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.50	8.20
7.	2								8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.33	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.53
18.33	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.23
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.									10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
18.10	11.08	8.38	522	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
18.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	arr.	Pukow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631				15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Linchang a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsinanfu d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen today at 2 p.m. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The C.N. s.s. Paoting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara is due in Shanghai from Japan this morning and will sail for Hongkong and London on Sunday evening. The tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah will leave Amoy for Shanghai on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara will sail for Hongkong, Straits and Bombay on Sunday and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will sail for Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Port Said and Marseilles on Thursday, December 25, at noon punctually. Passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf from 9 a.m. on the sailing day and heavy baggages must deliver to the M.M. godown not later than 2 o'clock the previous afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver, was due at Kobe yesterday morning and is due to arrive at Woosung at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The tenders Alexandra and Victoria with inward bound passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs jetty at 7 p.m. Monday. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong on Tuesday and the passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Nile is due in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports at daybreak tomorrow.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Chenan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong....	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Tungchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin....	Tungchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Hopsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan & America via Moji..	do	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Dairy	Kobe Maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Siberia, Manchuria via Dairen	do	..	..	..	..	12.00	12.30
Chefoo	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton....	Yushun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Hopsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong & United Kingdom via Suez	*Teucer	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hain Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports & Europe via Suez	Mishima M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
U.S.A., Canada & Europe.	Melville D.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Sunday, December 14.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez.....	Dilwara	..	£11.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin....	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	E. of Russia	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez.....	Novara	..	£16.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports and Europe, via Suez.	Dilwara	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Swatow and Hongkong ...	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, December 15.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton....	Hangsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong;	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, December 16.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Fushimi M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	do	..	16.00	..	..	..	16.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo....	Kingsing	..	10.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and Parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 28	—	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Oct. 7	—	Chinpu		
Oct. 30	— Cruise	Anamba		
Nov. 3	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 8	—	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Nov. 12	— Hongkong	Astra	Br.	
Nov. 13	— Cruise	St. Dominic	Br	S. Tomes
Nov. 17	— River ports	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 20	— Japan	Meihu	Am.	Socony
Nov. 24	— Japan	Hwahyih	Chi.	D. & Co.
Nov. 24	— Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov. 25	— River ports	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 25	— Tsingtau	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 26	—	Yeinin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov. 28	— Chinwangtao	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 28	— Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Nov. 30	— Chinwangtao	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 1	—	Hwahhsin	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
Dec. 1	— Japan	Ceylon	Swed.	E.F.A.
Dec. 2	— Japan	Yohiko Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	— Japan	Shunku Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2	—	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 3	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 4	— Dairen	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 4	— River ports	Memnon	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	— Liverpool	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	— Chinwangtao	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	— Singapore	Indigirka		
Dec. 6	— River ports	Arabien		
Dec. 6	— River ports	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 7	— Seattle	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 7	— River ports	Waban	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 7	— Japan	Tscangtah	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec. 8	— Hongkong	Wakamatsu M	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 8	— Seattle	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 8	— Japan	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Dec. 8	— River ports	Sado Maru 6	Jap.	
Dec. 8	— River ports	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	— Japan	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	— Bombay	Santen Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec. 9	—	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 9	— Japan	Kaiomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 9	— Japan	Ct. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 9	— Hankow	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 9	— Hongkong	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Dec. 9	— Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 9	— Hongkong	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 10	— Hongkong	Eldridge	Am.	A Line
Dec. 10	— Tientsin	Doylestown	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 10	— Chefoo	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 10	— Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	— River ports	Peru	Br.	
Dec. 10	— River ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	— River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 10	—	Tsuchi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 10	— Japan	Dainichizan M.	Jap.	
Dec. 10	— Hongkong	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	— Chefoo	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 10	— Swatow	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	— Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 11	— Tientsin, port	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 11	— Tientsin, port	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 11	— Tientsin, port	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 11	— Dalny	Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11	— Foochow	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 11	— Cruise	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 11	— Tsingtau	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 11	— Japan	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 11	— River ports	Fushiki Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 11	— River ports	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 11	—	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec. 11	— Japan	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Dec. 11	— Chinwangtao	Daiya Maru	Jap.	
		Kwangping	Br.	J.M. & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$425 B.
Chartered	$530 S.
Russo-Asiatic	£80 CNI
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 400 S.
North China	$160 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$270
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$340 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$247 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	$220/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 41
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14 S.
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	$178 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 124
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 172½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 700
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 360
Oriental	Tls. 310
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 55
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 35
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$188
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 16 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ B.
Weeks	Tls 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.50
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5½
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¼ S.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8¾
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 S.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.55 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tebong	Tls. 13½
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¾ S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Ass	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 62 B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 60
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 163¾

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jinkee Rd

Telephone No. Central 295

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 12	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 14	—	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 16	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 17	—	New York	Arna	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 20	—	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec. 20	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec. 23	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 25	—	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 25	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 26	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 28	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix.
Dec. 28	—	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 30	—	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec. 30	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Tomes
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 7	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 17	—	New York	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	New York	EgremontCastle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan. 19	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 22	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 25	—	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 5	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 13	—	Maji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 19	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'nama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 20	—	Kobe	Japan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Dec. 20	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 26	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 12	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co.
Dec. 14	—	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 14	—	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N Co.
Dec. 15	—	Marseilles, Antwerp	Comdt. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 16	—	London	Tras-os-Montes	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 18	—	London, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 19	—	London	Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 20	—	London	Glenapp	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec. 22	—	London	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 23	—	London	Dongola	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Dec. 24	—	London	Durban Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 25	—	London	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 25	noon	Marseilles, etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec. 29	—	Marseilles, London	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 30	—	Liverpool	Penang M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec. 31	—	Liverpool,	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 10	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	Liverpool	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec. 12	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13	4.00	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 13	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	—	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 13	—	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 15	—	F., K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec. 16	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Dec. 16	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 18	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 12	2.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 13	—	Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 13	D.L.	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 13	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 15	3.00	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 16	—	Tsingtau	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 16	6.30*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	[illegible]
Dec. 12	M.N.	[illegible]			

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" **(MAIN LINE)** **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.

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I. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
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AUCTION INDEX

FRIDAY, December 12.—A splendid collection of books in Salesroom at 2:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 13th.—At Salesrooms, Sportsman's Auction 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 13th.—At Salesroom 10 a.m. Clothing and Sundries.

SATURDAY, December 13th.—At 1287 Broadway Cheap Jack & Company, Ship Chandler at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 20th.—A special collection of rare Postage Stamps in Salesroom 2.30 p.m.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN BUTTER PRICES

Fine Table Butter	$0.80 per pound
In 1-lb. pats	0.85 each
Excellent Cooking Butter	0.70 per 1-lb. pat
2nd quality " "	0.50 " " "

Don't use tinned butter when you can buy Fresh Butter at such attractive prices!

'Phone your orders to Central 1483. We deliver twice a day.

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100 Szechuen Road —:— Corner Jinkee Road.

JUST A FEW

Electric Radiators left in stock.

Why not secure some of these before the very cold weather comes?

Latest type on hire at 50 Tl. cents per month.

Cost of current 4 Tl. cents per unit.

For further particulars, apply

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Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tascalusa	.....	Nov. 11
Astral	.....	Nov. 12
Stanley Dollar	.....	Nov. 16
West Harts	.....	Nov. 18
Silver Shell	.....	Nov. 22
China	.....	Nov. 25
Korea Maru	.....	Dec. 5
Venezuela	.....	Dec. 6
Elkhorn	.....	Dec. 7
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	.....	Nov. 27
Justin	.....	Dec. 10
For Seattle		
Seattle Spirit	.....	Nov. 15
Wheatland of Montana		Nov. 22
Kashima Maru	.....	Nov. 30
For New York		
Benoni	.....	Nov. 19
Eurylochus	.....	Nov. 22
Tokiwa Maru	.....	Dec. 2
Slavic Prince	.....	Dec. 3
Wytheville	.....	Dec. 6
For Vancouver		
Empress of Japan	....	Nov. 22
Empress of Asia	.....	Nov. 29
For London etc.		
Carnarvonshire	.....	Nov. 13
Glenade	.....	Nov. 14
City of Melbourne	..	Nov. 18
Tatsuno Maru	.....	Nov. 20
Rhesus	.....	Nov. 22
Tamba Maru	.....	Dec. 1
Cardiganshire	.....	Dec. 2
Carmarthenshire	....	Dec. 7
Tsushima Maru	.....	Dec. 7
Alps Maru	.....	Dec. 10
Euryades	.....	Dec. 10
For Liverpool		
Lycaon	.....	Nov. 8
For Rotterdam		
Hwahchie	.....	Dec. 7
For Marseilles		
Yugao Maru	.....	Nov. 18
Indo Maru	.....	Nov. 23
Sphinx	.....	Dec. 9
For Trieste		
Italy Maru	.....	Nov. 14
Scotland Maru	.....	Nov. 18
Yonan Maru	.....	Dec. 1
Nippon	.....	Dec. 8
For Novorossisk (Black Sea)		
Vitim	.....	Nov. 15
For Macassar		
Panagis	.....	Dec. 10
For Calcutta		
Arratoon Apcar	.....	Dec. 9
For Singapore		
Unda	.....	Nov. 16
Methven	.....	Nov. 23
For Java Ports		
Tjikini	.....	Nov. 13
Tjiliwong	.....	Nov. 15
Tjitaroem	.....	Dec. 9

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TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
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Carpets and Rugs

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REASONABLE PRICES

HWA VENG
CARPET FACTORY

F94 Bubbling Well Road,

Opposite Race Course.

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Money Cannot Buy More

It's made a real hit, and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand-made, pure, in its original shade, it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dresses. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and Millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy, any finer, more pliable silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of twenty dollars per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order, and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen, send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

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The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

TAKE ADVANTAGE

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HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dolla. Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

3 Kiukiang Road.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—The anticyclone remains steady on the continent and becomes heavier to the S. E. of Lake Baikal. The N. depression is moving eastwards again and a storm sweeps over Hokkaido, the Kuriles and N. Nippon. Cloudy but fine and mild day at Shanghai; much rain at Formosa and in Kwangtung.

11.—The weather becomes overcast and milder. The pressure is slowly falling. The breeze has a veering to the E.

Mme. DONTSUFF
18 RANGE ROAD

Orders taken. Prompt and punctual execution. Also hats for ladies on sale.

Lessons given in making of hats, course three months. 6-7.30 evenings.

26666

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

26703

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 27

For Europe, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Dec. 14
Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Dec. 14

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 12

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nile .... Dec. 13
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 15

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Tsingtau: Mr. T. W. Henderson.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin: Messrs. D. Clark, D. Clark, Jr.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss Fickie, Messrs. Wilcox, Gaunt.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Sato, Mr. and Mrs. Lemaire, Messrs. Clark, Inoue, Okamoto.

Vessels Loading

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, December 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the Waitung Wharf on **Saturday, December 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The Steamer **Toonan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C. M. S. N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 14**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **TIENTSIN.**—S.S. **Kwangping**, on **December 14**, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 319.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave on **Tuesday, December 16**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN.—The Str. **Keelung M.** Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yang'poo Wharf on **December 24**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **December 25.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, **20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **December 31.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Himalaya Maru**, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of **JANUARY 1920.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **FEBRUARY 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road Extension

PROGRAMME
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Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 12th, 13th and 14th

Special Double Programme.

Two Shows Every Evening
Commencing at 7.

"THE HIDDEN HAND"
7th and 8th Episodes

and

"THE ACQUITTED"
Five Parts Triangle Super-Feature Featuring Bessie Love and Wilfred Lucas.

A Very Thrilling and Interesting Picture.

Amusements

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, Dec. 13th at 9.15 p.m.

Grand Symphony Concert

THE MUNICIPAL BAND

M. Mario Paci
CONDUCTOR

Soloists:

Mme. L. Isenman
Mme. Mirovitch Groos
Mr. Alfred Mirovitch

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26859

The World Famous Star
MARY PICKFORD
is to be seen
at the
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On Dec. 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th
in
THE HISTORIC ROMANTIC DRAMA
"MISTRESS NELL"
Matinee Saturday Showing
"Mr. CREX OF MONTE CARLO"

Matinee Sunday Showing
"MISTRESS NELL"
and
"THE BRASS BULLET"

New Helen Theatre

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PROGRAMME
FOR
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Pathe's Most Sensational and Thrilling Serial.

"The Lightning Raider"
11th and 12th Episodes

Also showing A Two Part Comedy
One Chaplin Comedy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight, December 12th at 9.15 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT
by
MISS MYRA BANCROFT OLIVE
(Dramatic Soprano)
Assisted by
Mr. Harry Ore
(Pianist)
Accompanist:
Miss Muriel A. Smith

For Partial Benefit of Women's Social Service League

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Admission: $3.00, $2.00 & $1.00.

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No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
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OUR POPULAR SERIAL
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
Episodes 19 and 20
And two Comedies

AT THE APOLLO THEATRE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 13th and 14th

THE EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION

Beware of the Girl with

Satan's Passport!!

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FANNIE WARD

ALL she asked was to live a peaceful and normal life
BUT she carries the Fateful "YELLOW TICKET"

This is the play that had Broadway talking for 400 days.
Many critics hailed it as the best play of the decade.

Pathe American Gazette
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One Part good comedy

Time and Prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's

SPECIAL PROGRAMME WITH ANOTHER GOLDWYN -:- EIGHT PART -:-
SPECTACULAR FILM

At the Olympic Theatre

FOR
December 13th, 14th and 15th
PRESENTING
THE BEAUTIFUL STAR

Mae Marsh

IN
THE FIRST GOLDWYN EIGHTP-ART PRODUCTION

"Polly of the Circus"

From the celebrated play by Margaret Mayo

Prices $1.50 and $1.00

Mae Marsh in "Polly of the Circus" Goldwyn Pictures

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